ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

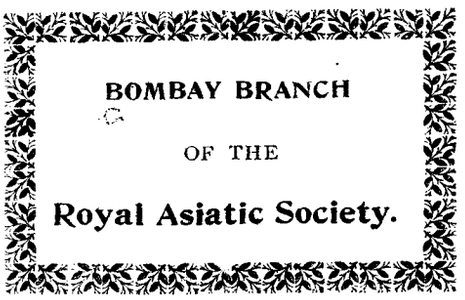
NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1914,

Lahore: "C. & M. Gazette" Press—23-9-1914—700.

84175



Digitized with financial assistance from

NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach

on 24 February, 2020

Agents for the sale of Punjab Government Publications.

IN EUROPE.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

CONSTABLE & Co., 13, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

P. S. KING & SON, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., 68—74, Carter Lane, Soho, E. C.

B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.

Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

H. Blaekwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.

MESSRS. W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.

MESSRS. LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

MESSRS. OLIVER and BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

MESSRS. E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.

KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.

IN INDIA.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta & Simla.

NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Bombay.

HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

V. KALYANARAM IYER & Co., 189, Esplanade Row, Madras.

NATESAN & Co., Madras.

SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.

A. CHAND & Co., Imperial Book Depôt Office, Delhi.

GULAB SINGH & SONS, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

S. MUMTAZ ALI & SONS, Rafah-i-'Am Press, Lahore [for Vernacular Publications only].

MOHAN LAL, Punjab Law Book Depôt. Lahore.

Mr. N. B. MATHUR, Superintendent and Proprietor, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. RAMA KRISHNA AND SONS, Booksellers and News-Agents, Anarkali Street, Lahore.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
	PART I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.	
1	Touring	1
2	Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	*ib.*
3	Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act VII of 1904... ...	2
4	Listing of Monuments in the Punjab	*ib.*
5	Epigraphy	*ib.*
6	Museums	*ib.*
7	Publications	3
8	Personnel	*ib.*
9	Office building	*ib.*
10	Programme for the year 1914-15	*ib.*
	PART II.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.	
1	The Rock-cut Brahmanical Temples at Masrur	4
2	Temples at Jageswar	8
3	Temple of Baijnath at Baijnath	12
4	Antiquities of Dwarahat	13
	APPENDICES.	
A	Statement showing the Office Expenditure incurred during the year 1913-14	i
B	List of books added to the Office Library during the year 1913-14...	ii
C	Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1913-14	iii
D	List of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904	iv
E	List of Inscriptions copied in 1913-14	vii
F	List of Photographs taken during the year 1913-14...	xi
G	List of Drawings prepared in 1913-14	xiv
H	List of Acquisitions for Museums during 1913-14	xv
I	Publications	xvii
	Distribution List of Archæological Survey Reports	xviii

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

During the absence of Dr. J. Ph. Vogel on combined leave I remained in charge of this office. During this period 149 days were spent at headquarters and 216 days in camp and in the inspection of ancient monuments in the Almora, Muttra, Kangra, Rawalpindi and Attock Districts. From June 2nd to September 9th I recessed in Simla engaged in the preparation of the Annual Report of this circle and other literary work including the preparation of list of ancient monuments in the districts of the Punjab and the usual office routine. Having been invited by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Trustees of the Indian Museum to attend the celebrations in connection with the centenary of the founding of the Indian Museum and being delegated by the Government of India to attend as one of the representatives from the Punjab I was, with the permission of the Local Government, absent from headquarters from January 10th, 1914, to January 17th. On my return from Calcutta I visited Muttra to confer with the Collector regarding proposals to undertake archæological excavations in that district as a form of famine relief works. Several sites were selected and a note on the proposed operations drawn up but, as it subsequently appeared, such relief works became unnecessary, labour being difficult to procure and much above famine rates. On the occasion of this visit I examined the proposal to use the present Tehsil building as a temporary resting place for the valuable archæological collection now lying outside the Muttra Museum and submitted a note on the alterations necessary to render the Tehsil building fit for that purpose.

At the request of the Director General of Archæology and with the consent of the Local Government I inspected the ancient Brahmanical Temples at Bilot (Kafirkot) in the Dera Ismail Khan District of the North West Frontier Province and drew up a conservation note detailing the special repairs necessary for their preservation which note has now been forwarded for transmission to the Government of the North West Frontier Province.

Assistant Surveyor.

Pandit Hirananda Sastri remained the whole year absent on deputation at Lucknow as Curator of the Provincial Museum and the difficulty experienced in replacing him was a considerable hindrance to the work of this circle preventing that extensive inspection of monuments which is so urgently needed. Not until the 31st of October was it possible to obtain in the person of Mr. Y. R. Gupte, B.A., a competent assistant to undertake the duties of Assistant Surveyor. Since that date Mr. Gupte has inspected sites and monuments in the Aligarh, Etawah and Muttra Districts and submitted reports on these. From November 11th, 1913, to December 5th, 1913, his services were placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, to assist in the listing of monuments in the new Delhi Province. He also accompanied me on tour in the Rawalpindi District.

Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.

2. In the year under review Rs. 3,870-1-10 have been expended on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab and Rs. 1,072-1-2 in the United Provinces. These sums have been spent principally on annual repairs but special repairs were carried out at the Basheshar Mahadeo Temple at Bajaura and protection has been afforded to the rock inscriptions at Kanhyara and Pathyar. Material was also collected at Baijnath for special repairs to the famous shrine there as advocated in my conservation note of February 12th, 1914. Proposals for the conservation of the antiquities of Dwarahat and the temples of Jagesvar in the Almora District and of the Rock-cut temples at Masrur are under the consideration of the Local Governments as suggested in conservation notes, dated September 24th, 1913, February 12th, 1914, and October 28th, 1914, respectively.

As pointed out in last year's report, paragraph 2, the expenditure on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments is but small. This arises from a variety of causes, the principal of which is the absence of detailed notes on those already listed, but it is hoped that with the assistance of the newly appointed Assistant Surveyor more extensive inspection of the existing monuments may be possible so that proposals for conservation may be submitted to the Local Governments. With this object special arrangements have been made for a wider survey of the monuments as detailed below.

Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act VII of 1904.

3. During the year under review ten monuments have been declared "Protected" under Act VII of 1904, namely one in the Punjab and nine in the United Provinces. A complete list of all the Hindu and Budhist Monuments now brought under the Act in this circle is given in Appendix D. No opposition has been met with and a very pleasant feature has been the willingness of managers of shrines and *Pujaris* to avail themselves of the advantages of protection and carry out the suggestions advanced by this department. Proposals to protect the shrines at Dwarahat, Jageswar and Champawat have been submitted to the Government of the United Provinces.

Listing of Monuments in the Punjab.

4. Tours in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts have been made with the object of listing the monuments and the Manikyala and Balar Topes, the monuments of Hasan Abdal and the interesting and unique brick shrine at Kalar da Sassi were inspected and materials in the way of photographs, local legends, etc., collected, and notes prepared.

Epigraphy.

5. Impressions of numerous inscriptions were obtained at Dwarahat, Jageswar, Champawat, Muttra, Masrur and Baijnath, a complete list of which is given in Appendix E. Two copper-plates found at Taleswar in the Almora District were forwarded for examination by the Local Government. They appear to be ancient forgeries but are not without interest and have been acquired for the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Museums.

6. (*i*) *Lahore.*—The catalogue of Indo-Greek and Mughal coins of the Lahore Museum by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I. C. S., has been published in two volumes by the Clarendon Press for the Government of the Punjab and has been most favourably received. Pressure of work in consequence of the Assistant Surveyor's absence and constant absence from headquarters has rendered it impossible to devote any time to the cataloguing of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures and, until the insistent claims of the monuments for more extensive inspection have been met, it seems improbable that much time can be devoted to this object. An endeavour will, however, be made to devote one month to this work during the coming year and part of the recess will be spent in the literary work connected with the catalogue, but the completion of the work will require several months of uninterrupted labour in the museum.

(ii) Muttra.—The Muttra Museum still receives the unremitting attention of R. B. Pandit Radha Krishna. A list of the recent acquisitions is given in Appendix H. The museum is overcrowded and valuable antiquities are lying unprotected outside the museum. On the occasion of my visit to Muttra I drew up a note on the proposal to accommodate temporarily these unprotected antiquities in the adjoining Tehsil building but want of funds has rendered it impossible to give effect to these suggestions. When it is realized that these unprotected acquisitions include valuable inscribed sculptures of the Kushan period and other important epigraphs, the necessity for some speedy action becomes obvious.

(iii) Lucknow.—Pandit Hirananda, Curator of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, has been successful in acquiring valuable antiquities for the museum of which a list is given in Appendix H. The catalogue of archæological exhibits begun by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni still awaits completion.

(iv) Sarnath.—The catalogue of the Sarnath Museum prepared by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni is now in final proof and will be issued shortly.

Publications.

7. My translation of *Notes sur la géographie ancienne du Gandhara* by M. A. Foucher is being published under the title of *The Ancient Geography of Gandhara* and is now in the press, the cost of the plates for text-illustrations having been borne by the Government of the North West Frontier Province.

In February last I delivered a lecture at the Lahore Museum on the Græco-Buddhist sculptures found in that collection. The museum authorities are publishing this with thirty-four text-illustrations under the title of *The Buddha Story in Stone* as a popular handbook to the Lahore sculptures. The work is now in final proof and should be ready by August 1914.

Personnel.

8. Dr. J. Ph. Vogel having been permitted, on his appointment as Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Archæology, Leiden, to resign his post as Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, I was confirmed in this appointment on the 29th March 1914. L. Munshi Ram Beri, clerk, continued to officiate for Pandit Hirananda, a temporary clerk being appointed in his stead until the services of Mr. Y. R. Gupte were placed at the disposal of this department by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay, on October 1913.

L. Munshi Ram Beri was granted privilege leave for 26 days. No other changes occurred in the staff.

M. Ghulam Muhammad and B. Bhura Mal, draftsmen, were deputed to assist the Director-General of Archæology in the preparation of drawings at the excavations at Taxila, Rawalpindi District, from November 12th, 1913, to January 6th, 1914, and from 10th March to April 26th, respectively, and prepared eight drawings in all. Besides this eleven other drawings were prepared for this office—*vide* Appendix G, and a number of unfinished drawings of previous years were completed. The draftsmen also assisted in preparing for reproduction fourteen drawings, sketches and maps for *The Ancient Geography of Gandhara.* The second draftsman helped in the preparation of photographic prints. The photographer, besides taking 125 photographs, *vide* Appendix F, took all the estampages of inscriptions. A marked feature of the year has been the extraordinary demand for photographs and over and above the departmental demands prints to the value of Rs. 138-14-0 have been sold to the public in India and Europe.

To the members of the office staff I am indebted for prompt, efficient and willing service and particularly to the photographer, M. Ghulam Nabi, who accompanied me on most of my tours, his resourcefulness, industry and skill having contributed greatly to the success of my inspections.

Office Building.

9. The work of this office is considerably hindered for want of a suitable office building. At present the selection of a bungalow rests with the Superintendent and the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable building in a crowded centre like Lahore is so great that since 1901, the date of the formation of this office, the staff have been accommodated in no less than seven different buildings, each removal involving expense, loss of time, inconvenience and damage to office furniture, negatives and records. As the office records, drawings, estampages, negatives, etc., constantly increase this inconvenience becomes yearly more acute and it is, therefore, proposed to address the Government of the Punjab with reference to this question the consideration of which has been in abeyance since May 6th, 1912.

Programme for 1914-15.

10. The months of April and May will be spent at headquarters and June, July and August in Simla in the preparation of the Annual Report and other literary work. On the 15th of September I have arranged to visit the Kangra Valley to see the beginning of the special repairs to the Baijnath Temple and afterwards to supervise the excavation of the surroundings of the rock-cut temples at Masrur. October will be devoted to touring in the northern portion of the United Provinces and excavation at Sarnath, Benares District, will be taken in hand early in November and continued to the beginning of January 1915, while to a survey of the Salt Range and Rawalpindi District have been allotted the months of January and February.

The Assistant Surveyor will first tour in the southern portion of the United Provinces, particularly in the Jhansi District, and afterwards in the Punjab.

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *The Rock-cut Brahmanical Temples at Masrur, Kangra District.*—Eight miles as the crow flies west-south-west of Kangra and some twelve miles by rough jungle paths lies the little village of Masrur, in the Dera Tehsil of the Kangra District, Punjab. To the north-east of the village rises a rocky ridge the main axis of which, like most of the lower ranges in this corner of the district, runs from north-west to south-east. The crest of the ridge is accentuated by an outcrop of sandstone rock, the highest and central portion of which has been separated from the greater mass by two transverse and parallel cuttings each averaging nineteen feet in width. The intervening portion of the living rock, some 160 feet in length and 105 feet in width has been excavated and sculptured into a series of temples, unique in the Himalayan region and of a type rare in Hindustan. Their remote situation and general inaccessibility have been at once the cause of their neglect and their escape from the destroying hand of Mussalman invaders, while to their monolithic character may be attributed their fortunate survival in the devastation which in 1905 overtook so many of the ancient monuments of this region. Commanding as they do a magnificent view over a beautiful, well watered and fertile tract, their situation, though remote, is singularly pleasing. In front to the north-east rises the lofty grey mountain wall of Chamba with Dharmsala seemingly nestling at the foot, while in the opposite direction over a lower range of hill lies the valley of the Beas.

No travellers in this region have left any account of this monument and while, of course, its existence must have been known to the Settlement Officers neither Barnes nor Lyall refer to it in their printed reports and I find no mention of it in the Gazetteer (1904) of the district.

In the list of monuments prepared in 1875* it is recorded as follows:—24.—*Thakurdwara temple in the village of Masrur, Tehsil Dehra—In good preservation. Not photographed. Said to have been built in the time of the giants,* while in the Revised list of 1891† is a brief account but nothing to indicate their peculiar interest or to lead to the belief that they had been surveyed. The present notes were drawn up during a visit in October 1913 on which occasion plans and fourteen photographs were obtained and estampages made of the three known inscriptions.

Rock-cut temples are by no means uncommon in other parts of India, but the monument in question presents a number of unique features. Its shrines are exact representations of structural *sikharas* of the so-called Indo-Aryan type and being carved from the crowning ridge of the hill occupy, unlike the Dhamnar and other Brahmanical monolithic temples, a position of peculiar architectural advantage.

The main monument is a complex of shrines the arrangement of which may be best realized from a study of the plans. The centre is occupied by the principal shrine which faces east-north-east. Almost in line with this and on either side are two subsidiary shrines of decreasing size the more distant and smaller one occupying the outer angle. Behind was a similar arrangement of secondary shrines so that the principal temple stood in the centre of eight smaller ones, the whole cut in the base of a more or less rectangular mass of rock, the thresholds of all the shrines, therefore, on one level. Level with the top of the cella of the main shrine the rock is cut as a flat roof broken only by the main spire and the *sikhara* which mark the sanctum of each of the eight subsidiary shrines. There is, however, a very marked difference between the size of the main pinnacle and those of the

* Objects of antiquarian interest in the Punjab and its dependencies. Lahore 1875.
† Revised List of Objects of Archæological interest in the Punjab. Lahore 1891 (?).

surrounding temples and the defect of such an arrangement whereby the principal spire would so overtower and stand aloof from the adjoining *sikharas* had apparently been realized by the architect who, to lead the eye gradually upwards from the smaller spires on the edge of the monument to the crowning glory of the main *sikhara*, placed on either side of the main spire what appears at first sight a *sikahra* of intermediate size, but which is, in reality, a complete shrine with cella and spire ; for the doorways are clearly indicated.

Access to the main shrine was through a portico and larger *mandapa*, but of these only traces now remain. On either side of this *mandapa* rose a *sikhara* which, instead of marking a shrine, masked a staircase which led from a doorway on the side of the *mandapa* to the flat roof level and the base of the spires. Part of the one to the left still remains, but the corresponding one to the right is apparently completely destroyed though excavation may reveal its base. On either side of the portico, which stood before the *mandapa*, rose a small monolithic shrine, but only fragments exist, namely part of a spire to the right and portions of a carved panelled doorway on the left.

The fifteen shrines already mentioned are all connected and still form part of the same rock but in front of this complex and opposite each corner shrine and in line with the portico rose a monolithic cruciform temple, a square cella with a porch on each face, the spire a sixteen sided polygon the tapering faces of which are ornamented with the horse shoe diaper as was the original Jamadagni temple at Baijnath* in the same district.

The material in which the monuments are excavated is a sandstone of varying fineness and strength. In some places it is so hard and well preserved that the ornamentation might but yesterday have left the master's hand while adjoining portions have so weathered as to preserve scarcely anything but the faintest outlines. This unevenness of texture and its liability to fracture must have constantly hindered the progress of the work and in more than one place where the material was so friable as to render its ornamentation impossible, stone of better quality was substituted. Thus the lintel of the shrine on the extreme left of the main temple is an inserted slab and not the original rock. This may account for the fact that only the principal shrine and its *mandapa* and portico were completely excavated, though some progress had been made in clearing of the verandah which connects the corner shrine, while several doorways show that the original intention was more ambitious than the actual achievement.

(a) Main shrine.—The entrance to this is, at present, a narrow passage bounded on the right by a rough stone wall and on the left by a thatched shed which is the *pujari's* kitchen. Originally on either side of the portico stood a small shrine and excavation to a depth of four feet reveals the presence of two pillar bases in front of the remains of that to the left. No doubt further clearance would disclose a similar pair to the right and the four supported the roof of the portico. A portion of one of these pillars is still standing but not in position. It is a plain circular shaft with decorated octagonal crown surmounted by a capital of the pot and foliage type. At present it supports a small *garuda* figure and plays the part of a *dhvaja-stambha*, but there is no doubt as to its original purpose. This portico gave access to a *mandapa* 28 feet wide, 26 feet 7 inches long and 20 feet high, the solid roof, now entirely destroyed, being supported by four massive columns of which only a portion of one remains *in situ*. This fragment is sixteen feet in height and like the smaller one already described is a plain circular shaft with octagonal crown. The capital is lost. An excavation of four feet exposed the beautifully ornamented plinth and mouldings of the base. A portion of the shaft of another *mandapa* pillar lies near by. At some comparatively recent date representations of Siva, Ganesa and Brahma (?) have been sculptured on the exposed side of the shaft and, on the end a figure of Hanuman.

The actual doorway of the shrine lies in a small recess. The ornamentation and technique of the pillars, door-jambs and lintels are of peculiar beauty and excellence. The cella itself is a perfectly plain chamber 13 feet square and 16 feet high, the flat roof adorned with a lotus design. The present floor

* *Cf.* Fergusson, Vol. I, page 299, Fig. 165.

is not the original level which must be some four feet underground. Between the side pillars of the recess which separates the doorway of the sanctum from the *mandapa* proper the *pujari* has erected an ugly *kaccha* wall with a wooden door.

The roof of the *mandapa* was apparently some four feet thick and a fragment of the ornamented ceiling remains. Level with roof of the *mandapa* and over the sanctum, but necessarily springing from a base considerably greater than that of the cella, rises the principal spire. The ornamentation of the façade and back is almost entirely lost, huge masses having fallen away owing to the angle of cleavage of the rock but the side faces cutting across this angle are fortunately better preserved and clearly indicate the original form. Representations of five small *sikhara* shrines form the lowest and most noticeable feature, while above rise three successive and receding trefoil pediments each with a sunk medallion in the centre containing a large head shown full face and part of a smaller face on either side on the outer edge of the circle, the latter rarely preserved.

The upper portion of the spire, the *amalaka* and pinnacle are now lost. Nevertheless it still rises 39 feet 6 inches above the flat roof and from the base of the *mandapa* to its present summit measures no less than sixty-four feet. It is worthy of notice that on the main *sikhara* and on the miniature representations in the centre of each face the *amalaka* string course is shown not as a rectangular slab but as a circular *amalaka* such as would form the crowning member of an actual *sikhara* so that the edge of the spire appears as though composed of a series of superimposed *sikhara* shrines.*

(*b*) *Roof shrines.*—These already referred to as standing on either side of the main spire present no special features except that a doorway is indicated on each face of the sanctum which has not been excavated. A huge mass of rock fourteen feet high has fallen from the front face of the spire of the shrine to the left and now rests on the solid roof.

(*c*) *Angle shrines.*—Of these only one exists in any perfection, namely the one at the south-east angle. Of the others but traces remain. Each shrine had a porch facing the narrow cutting which divides the mass from the rocky ridge while a verandah of noble proportions joined each pair. The common verandah is, in each case, partially excavated and the few remaining figures on the lintel afford an idea of the boldness of the ornamentation. The doorways of the shrines proper face east-north-east on the front of the monument. In the rear they must have faced west-south-west, but no portions of these latter now remain. From the existing spire the *sikhara* appear to have been of the usual type with horse-shoe diaper ornamentation.

(*d*) *Shrines on either side of Main Temples.*—These originally four in number, two on either face of the monument have been almost entirely destroyed, and the base of only one to the front and left of the main shrine now exists, though the spires of those behind are still preserved. The side of the existing shrine is 13 feet 7 inches which would give to the base of the spire an area which must have normally brought it into contact with the roof shrine described above and partially hidden and one face of the *sikhara* of the angle shrine. This has been avoided by giving the front of the spire its full width but reducing the side to 7 feet 8 inches. The spire, springing, therefore, form an oblong base resembles a Dravidian *gopuram* rather than an Indo-Aryan *sikhara*—a resemblance intensified by the loss of the upper portion.†

(*e*) *Cruciform Temples.*—These have been already referred as standing opposite the angle shrines in front of the monument. It is impossible to state whether similar structures stood originally behind the monument, but it does not appear probable. The one to the left is entirely destroyed, but a mass of rock near the present cowshed marks the spot where it rose. Of the one to the right only a portion of the spire is preserved and the porches on the south-east and south-west are lost, but an idea of its original beauty may be formed from the ornamentation of the lintel of the north-east doorway. The base of the monument is concealed by the accumulation of earth.

---

* *Cf.* Fergusson, Vol. II, p. 19.
† *Cf.* Fergusson, Indian and Eastern Architecture, 1910, Vol. II, p. 149.

(*f*) *Spires over stairway to roof.*—Reference has already been made to the staircases leading from the interior of the *mandapa* to the flat roof. The existing *sikhara* over the remaining stairs is of special interest, as it is not of the usual curvilinear type, but star-shaped in plan and when complete must, like the spire of the cruciform structure already mentioned, have resembled the pointed spires of Europe rather than the Indian *sikhara*.

The date of the monument is unknown. Tradition assigns it, as usual, to the Pandavas who made it during a night of six months' duration which so tried the patience of a *telin* that lighting her lamp she went out to discover the cause so interrupting the work. For her impatience she was turned to stone and her head is still shown by the *pujari* ! The story, however, borrows little support from the material evidence of the head which is from one of the sunk medallions adorning the spire.

The inscriptions throw no light on the matter and considerations of style alone remain. The monument being a reproduction of structural shrines must necessarily be later than the earliest of structural monuments of similar type, and though the columns are of classical form, the beautiful pot and foliage capitals are of an elaborate type unlikely to have been evolved at any early date, and the monument was most probably excavated about the 8th century.

The local name of the shrine is Thakurdwara, the sanctuary of Vishnu, and it is so designated on the survey map. At present three stone images identified by the *pujari* as Rama, Lakshmana and Sita are enshrined in the main sanctum. These are recent introductions, as 26 years ago a small metal image was the object of devotion. There is an astonishing lack of images and reliefs, the only iconographical data being that furnished by the carved lintels. That of the main shrine shows nine divine figures with *chauri*-bearing attendants between. The central figure, over whose head is held a jewelled crown by flying *ganas*, is Siva and the following also occur, Ganesa, Durga, Vishnu, Indra ? and Skanda. On the lintel of the north-east porch of the cruciform structures are five deities, Siva again occupying the centre, though Vishnu and Durga are also represented. Five four-armed female deities or *saktis* are depicted over the doorway of the angle shrine on the left, among which Mahesvari, Aindri and Vajra Varahi, the last represented three-headed, are still recognizable. There is thus nothing in the monument itself pointing to its original dedication to Vishnu and the *garuda* figure now standing on the broken and displaced *mandapa* column is undoubtedly later and inferior work. The attempt to count the shrines as ten and referring to the *avataras* of Vishnu fails hopelessly and were the cella excavated it is not improbable traces of a *linga* would be found. Moreover, in the adjoining tract of Kulu the introduction of Krishna and Rama worship can be referred to the 16th century.

The monument has, as suggested by the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, been declared a Protected Monument under Act VII of 1904* and an agreement with the *pujari* under section 5 of the Act will probably be made. At present the front of the monument to the right is under cultivation, while the area to the left bounded by the temple, a large cow shed, a dharmsala and *pujari's* house and kitchen is an enclosure for the *pujari's* cattle which numbered at the time of my visit seven cows, four calves and a goat considerably more than the number of worshippers who visited the shrine in five days.

Agricultural and pastoral occupations engage the greater part of the *pujari's* time and as visitors to the shrine are very few and offerings consequently of little value, it is not surprising that the *gaoshala* is a more important building than the *dharmsala*, and that the conveniently hollowed out verandahs of the corner shrines should be used as godowns for wood, straw and cowdung, and that, when more space is demanded or structural alterations necessary, it is portions of the monument which suffer.

In these circumstances it was imperative that from the temple area, that is between the face of the monument and the existing tank, all secular structures should be removed without delay. Estimates have been framed

* Punjab Government Notification No. 651-B. of October 2nd, 1913.

with this end in view. The front of the monument is partially buried by accumulations of earth and so long as the present *kaccha* buildings remain, the base of the monument must remain concealed. After these erections are removed the whole front of the main monument and the north-west end will be cleared to the original level which will entail excavation to an average depth of about 3 feet 6 inches. This will clear the pillar bases of the *mandapa* and portico and allow the making of a complete plan.

The doorway and *kaccha* wall erected by the *pujari* will be removed and a neat but substantial door with a screen above, provided to replace it. The door will be of the usual Hindu design and copied from the false stone door of one of the existing shrines.

In front of the monument lies a large tank 155 feet in length and 85 feet in width. Although almost on the hill top and receiving its supply apparently from the rain which falls on a small catchment area it is reputed to contain some water even in the driest seasons. The presence of this tank and its position in front of the monument is a fortunate circumstance and when the secular buildings referred to above have been removed and the excessive vegetation cleared away a fine view of the temples will be obtainable from its north-east side.

2. *Temples at Jageswar.*—Jageswar, one of the most famous *tirthas* in Kumaon, lies some four miles east of Panwanaula, *Panduon ka naula* according to local tradition, in Patti Darun, pargana Chaurgarka, Tehsil Almora. The temples stand on both sides of a small stream designated by the *pujaris* the Jataganga which ultimately falls into the Alaknandi, a tributary of the Sarju, but the main group of shrines lies in a walled enclosure on the left bank of the brook.

The *mahatmya* of this *tirtha*, the Manasakhanda, a portion of the Skanda-purana identifies the forest clad mountain of Jageswar with the hill Tankara on which, in consequence of the curse of the seven *rishis*, the *linga* of Siva fell to the earth and the object of worship in the Jageswar shrine is reputed to be a fragment of that original *linga* and, consequently, of peculiar sanctity.

The site is undoubtedly of great antiquity and local legends attribute to Visvakarman, the architect of gods, the erection of the principal shrines, while the great Vikramaditya is reputed to have visited the spot and restored the temple of Mrityunjaya, the repair of the Jageswar shrine being ascribed to his no less famous rival Salivahana. What is certain, however, is that inscriptions testify to the presence of shrines here in the 8th century and these were, in all probability, not the first erected at this spot. A remodelling of the entire institution is, perhaps with some truth, attributed to the reformer Sankaracharya. The Katyuri rajas are stated to have restored the shrines and records still extant testify to the numerous grants by various members of the Chand dynasty in favour of this foundation which still possesses the largest endowment of any shrine in the district.

Fairs are held here in Baisakh and Kartik and according to the District Gazetteer (1911), the former is attended by some 5,000 persons ; but the *pujaris* dwelt upon the declining fortunes of the shrine and the decreasing number of pilgrims now attracted to the spot. The *pandas* or officiating priests of the shrines are called Baroras, a term also applied to the offspring of a *sanyasi* who has broken the vow of celibacy. The ministrations at Jageswar are said to have been entrusted by Sankaracharya to one Kumar Swami, a Jangam from the Dekhan. With him was a Dekhani Bhat who, marrying the daughter of a hill Brahman, gave rise to the Baroras, the present *pandas* of Jageswar.*

There is no mention of these monuments in the list of antiquities in the United Provinces prepared in 1891† and the present notes were drawn up during a visit (April 27-28, 1913) on which occasion a sketch plan of the temple enclosure and thirteen photographs were prepared and estampages taken of nineteen inscriptions. An impression was also taken of a copper-plate of Udyot Chand, A.D. 1687-98, now in the possession of a *pujari.*

* Gazetteer N. W. P., Vol. XI, Himalayan District, Vol. II, p. 780.
† A. S. I., Vol. II. New Series, N. W. P. and Oudh, Vo. II. Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions, Allahabad, 1891.

(*a*) *Jageswar Temple.*—This shrine which gives its name to the site stands towards the east of the enclosure. It is of Indo-Aryan type and faces the west. In the centre of each of the north, east and south faces of the spire is a facsimile of a *sikhara* shrine in the centre of a slightly projecting trefoil pediment. In the upper portions of these trefoil projections is a circular medallion, the one to the south showing the head of a figure with elaborate coiffure, reminiscent of those found on the Bharut reliefs, the one to the east a conventional lotus blossom, the one to the north, three heads which may represent the Trimurti, or even Brahma, but denominated Jagan-natha by the custodians of the shrine. In the lower portion of the shrine five plain courses occur between the *amalaka* string course but in the uppermost portion only four intervene. Below the first course of the curvilinear spire runs a band of dentil ornament resembling that on the Naudurga shrine. The sanctum is lighted on the north, south and east sides by plain pierced window screens, with six rows of small square openings.

A *mandapa*, seemingly a later addition, lies to the west, but to both this and the shrine I was denied access. This *mandapa* apparently originally had a sloping roof of flat slabs, but this has been covered and concealed by a modern roof of higher pitch and extended considerably to the east so as to include a number of small shrines which originally lay outside. Over the ancient *mandapa* this modern roof is supported by rough stone walls, but its extension is carried on heavy wooden beams. Above the roof of the *mandapa* and over the doorway of the shrine is a projection marking the original trefoil pediment. A diminutive lion, seemingly from some other structure, rests on this.

The spire has recently (1910 ?) been crowned by a wooden *chhatri* sheathed with copper-plates so that the *amalaka* ornament, if still in position, is entirely concealed. A gilt *kalasa* forms the finial of this *chhatri*, a smaller one also being placed close to it on the north side. This roofing of stone *sikharas* with wooden *chhatris* so frequently practised in the Himalayan region is seemingly an ancient device for Baz Bahadur Chand (1638-78) is recorded to have " roofed the temple of Jageswar with copper-plates, " in all probability in much the same way as executed to-day.

The temple is dedicated to Siva as Yagesvara, "Master of Sacrifices," and the object of worship is the *linga* to which reference has already been made. Two-stone *dwarapalas* stand at the entrance to the enclosed portion of the porch and inside are three images of Paun (?) Raja, Raja Dip Chand and Raja Trimul Chand. I was informed that the first two were of the alloy of eight metals, *ashtadhatu*, that of Raja Trimul Chand of silver. Atkinson, however, states, " A votive offering exists in the shape of an image in silver of a Paunda Raja holding a lamp in his hand. The story goes that the hands were formerly as high as the Raja's forehead and are now opposite his breast and when they reach his feet, his sins will be forgiven." As the learned author of the Gazetteer, more fortunate than myself, was most probably permitted to enter the *mandapa*, I am inclined to believe the silver image is of the Paunda Raja. The present temple is believed locally to have been built after the Mrityun-jaya shrine. This may be so, but no very great period would appear to have elapsed between the erection of the two buildings and, indeed, the fact that the Jageswar shrine gives its name to the site bespeaks some priority in time as well as in importance.

(*b*) *Mrityunjaya Temple.*—This lies to the north-west of the Jageswar temple and like it is dedicated to Siva, but under the form of Mrityunjaya, "The vanquisher of death". Photographs Nos. 1584, 1591. It is a *sikhara* of the Indo-Aryan type, the faces ornamented with small horse-shoe shaped false dormers. Some forty years ago, if the memory of the *pandas* is to be trusted, the spire was crowned by wooden platform level with the base of the huge *amalaka*. This is strengthened at the corners by iron struts, while carved wooden pillars on the outer edge of the platform support a copper *chhatri*. Between the pillars runs a low wooden railing. The sanctum faces the east and in the centre of the still visible portion of the trefoil projection is the medallion with the usual three faces, in this case denominated Vishnu !

The *mandapa* may be an addition but is of the same period. The original roof of the porch was of the low sloping type covered with large flat slabs

supported by the side walls and two rows each of two pillars inside. This has been covered by one of higher pitch supported on vertical extensions of the original walls. A small portico has been covered in somewhat similar fashion. A small *nandi* stands before this portico.

A band of dentil ornament is just found below the spring of the spire. Two plain courses intervene between the *amalaka* string course. A lion grasping between its forepaws the head of an elephant rests on the ridge of the pedimental projection over the doorway of the shrine. The niches on the exterior faces of the sanctum are empty. The ceilings of the cella of both this and Jageswar shrine are stated to be flat. The capitals and bases of both pillars and pilasters are of the pot and foliage type usual in this group of monuments. The object of worship is a *linga*. Estampages were obtained of sixteen brief inscriptions on walls and pillars of the *mandapa* and portico. On paleographic grounds the earliest may be assigned to the 8th or 9th century and are of importance in dating the monument.

(c) Nava-devi or Nau-durga temple.—On the south of the enclosure to the east of the sacred tank stands a structure of uncommon form. It is a rectangular quadrilateral in plan the entrance which faces the north, being in the centre of one of the longer sides. The lintel is supported by two pilasters and two square columns with pot and foliage capitals and bases, access to the shrine being between the latter. The roof rises externally in a double curve terminating in a narrow straight ridge the ends and section, therefore, a trefoil. The ceiling however is of flat slabs. Seven dentil-like projections are found above the lintel, and above this and between the spring of the arched roof and running all round the building are two similar bands of square dentils alternating with two broad simple mouldings, the dentils being somewhat larger and less numerous in the lower band. On the end walls in the lower portion of the trefoil is a sectional representation of a similar structure and above this a circular medallion. In the medallion on the east wall is the head of a figure with large head dress and spherical earrings while the corresponding one to the west shows a circular ornament apparently a conventional lotus flower. A crouching lion facing outwards and grasping between the forepaws the head of an elephant, crowns each end of the flat roof ridge, the centre of the ridge being occupied by a circular *amalaka*-like ornament. On a raised stone bench running round the back and side walls are a number of images of female deities or *saktis* from which the temple is known as Naudevi or Nau-durga, but the reliefs are not all of forms of the consort of Siva neither are they nine in number.

The Jageswar group furnishes three more shrines of this type dedicated to Kalika, Pushti-devi and Chandika respectively. Architecturally, this form of shrine is of special interest both on account of its rarity and the relationship it seems to bear to the trefoil pediment projections over the doorway of the *sikhara* shrines of this region.

(*d*) *Shrine dedicated to Surya.*—This lies to the south of the Mrityunjaya shrine and though of no special importance architecturally contains an image of Surya which is a good specimen of mediæval art. It is in three pieces and does not seem originally to have occupied its present position. The central and main portion of the relief which contains the principal figure is excellently preserved, but the side pieces are fragmentary. The deity is represented standing on a lotus and drawn by seven horses depicted *en face*, the charioteer, Aruna, astride the centre one. A diminutive female figure (Chhaya ?) stands between the feet of the deity who bears in either hand a lotus stalk with a full blown flower raised above the shoulder. A short sword hangs by the right side of Surya's garment which is represented conventionally. Behind the high head-dress is a decorative pierced halo resembling a full blown lotus. A small seated divine figure is found in each of the upper corners of the slab, a squatting adoring figure level with the thighs and below these and on either side near the feet a standing male figure and a horse-faced Kinnara. The edge of the slab which supports the image, but which is not an integral part of it, nor necessarily coeval, bears an inscription in one line in characters which may be assigned to the 14th century.

(*e*) *Navagraha shrine.*—Architecturally this small temple, which stands to the north of the Surya shrine, is of no special interest but the object of worship, a relief depicting the Navagraha, is worthy of notice. Surya is represented as usual in top-boots and bearing in either hand a long stalked lotus blossom, Rahu *à mi corps* and Ketu with what appears to be a snake or dragon-like canopy. The six remaining figures each carry a water pot, *kamandalu*, in the left hand and a *mala* in the upraised right hand. A band of scroll ornament in low relief on the upper edge of the slab is of a particularly pleasing character and the sculpture is probably the oldest now existing at Jageswar.

(*f*) *Pyramidal shrines.*—On the extreme east of the temple enclosure are two shrines whose *sikharas*, deep horizontal mouldings and ornamented doorways contrast strikingly with the adjacent structures. Despite the fact that the spire is curvilinear in outline the stringly marked horizontal lines and the absence of the more or less vertical projecting faces give a general feeling of a pyramidal structure. The recessed doorway and surmounting trefoil form a deep projection on the west. The lion which crowns the flat ridge of this pediment and the three faces in the medallion below it show but little artistic feeling or technical skill but the reliefs over the doorways are good specimens of mediæval art and the scroll and rosette ornament of the door-jambs and lintel though much inferior are still reminiscent of the later Gupta style.

The shrine to the north is nameless; the southern one is dedicated to Balesvara. The relief above the doorway depicts a dancing four-armed Siva bearing a snake and *trisula*. Attendant figures occupy the lower corners of the relief, Ganesa and Karttikeya the upper right hand and left respectively. In the unnamed shrine the relief shows a seated ascetic-like figure with a club in the left hand. Flying *ganas* fill the upper portion of the relief, adoring figures the lower. No explanation of the relief was forthcoming locally, but it possibly represents Siva as Dandesvara, "the lord with the staff."

(*g*) Across the Jataganga are a number of shrines, the most noteworthy being those dedicated to Kubera and Chandika. The former is a *sikhara* shrine facing the west. The ornamentation resembles that of the Mrityunjaya temple. The ceiling is flat. The images in the niches are as follows: An ill-modelled Siva and Parvati of late type on the north, Karttikeya with a long plumed head-dress on the east, and a dancing four-armed Ganesa with drum-beating musicians on the south. The object of worship is an *eka-mukha linga* the *pandas* designating the excellently modelled head Kubera.

The Chandika shrine resembles the Nau-durga temple in being rectangular in plan and having a double curved roof and straight roof ridge. The doorway, however, together with a trefoil pediment, forms a projection on the western face. A crouching lion occupies the centre of the roof ridge, but the one over the doorway is now lost. The *amalaka* string course and the ornamentation of the ends of the building are well executed and the shrine is of an uncommon type and the only one in this group with the trefoil roof and trefoil pedimental projection. In the cella are a number of good sculptures one, an eight armed goddess with *trisulao* water-pot and discus, receiving adoration as Chandika.

(*h*) *Dandesvar.*—About a mile up stream from Jageswar and in the heart of the jungle stands a large temple of Indo-Aryan type dedicated to Siva under the ascetic form of Dandesvara. A wooden platform and *chhatri* resembling that on the Mrityunjaya shrine almost conceals the huge stone *amalaka*. A cylindrical pinnacle with *amalaka* crown forms the finial of the *chhatri*, but it is doubtful whether this is an original feature. The usual trefoil projection with crouching lion and medallion with three faces are again met with, but, save for one single *amalaka* string course on the pediment, the spire is perfectly plain, the severity and monotony scarcely relieved by three slightly sunk courses at decreasing intervals. The temple faces east and save for one relief of Ganesa on the south, the niches on the exterior walls of the cella are now empty. The doorway of the shrine is hidden by a modern erection, a combination of closed porch and verandah lying somewhat to the south of the shrine, so that access to the temple is by way of this open verandah, and then through the closed porch. No *pujari* was present on the occasion of my visit and the temple was closed. It was, there-

fore, impossible to ascertain how the cella was roofed. No inscriptions were discovered, but I am inclined to assign this shrine to a considerably later date than the Jageswar temples. In the verandah lie a number of sculptures of good style and technique and seemingly older than the shrine itself. These may have been the surviving fragments of the earlier shrine on this spot or may have been brought from the Jageswar temples. These sculptures include one of Brahma and several *linga* with four faces, as well as one with the figure of a standing deity and two adoring figures on each face, but of these divine figures only Ganesa was recognizable.

Close by are a number of smaller subsidiary shrines, four near the main temple, one to the east and five more on the opposite (left) bank of the stream.

At present the shrines are in charge of a Daroga elected by the *malguzars* of the *gunth* villages and *pujaris* of the temples included in the endowment. A committee of three or five Hindu gentlemen is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, Almora, to inspect the accounts annually and to see that the duties of the Daroga are satisfactorily discharged.

The monuments being of archæological and historic interest and including some of uncommon type it has been proposed to the Local Government that they should be declared protected under Act VII of 1904 and an endeavour made to persuade the Daroga or committee to enter into an agreement with the Collector, under section 5 of the Act, that no structural alterations or additions be undertaken without the consent of the Local Government and reference to the Archæological Department. This would entail no encroachment on the rights of the foundation, while, on the other hand, it would make for the proper conservation of the monuments and place at the service of the committee the expert assistance and resources of Government, who, in case the funds of the endowment were insufficient to meet the cost of necessary conservation, would then be competent to undertake the necessary repairs.

Of the nineteen inscriptions sixteen are from the *mandapa*, porches or Nandi kiosk of the Mrityunjaya shrine. Four seem to be assignable to the 8th century and the same number to 9th, 10th and 14th centuries respectively. As stated above, the *mandapa* is not earlier than the shrine though probably not far from it in date. I was not permitted to enter the *mandapa*, but my staff who took the estampages were of opinion that the inscriptions were incised on the walls, pillars, etc., as they now stand. This would give a date of about the 8th or the beginning of the 9th century for the erection of the temple and assign to it a date prior to that which considerations of style alone would indicate, but without a careful examination of the interior of the edifice it is impossible to decide the question. The only inscription on the Jageswar shrine is of the 13th—14th century.

The Senas of Magadha are stated* to have left an inscription at the great temple of Jageswar, "which, though very imperfect, allows the name Madhava Sena (112?)† to be read." This was not discovered at our inspection.

A list of the inscriptions has been prepared by Mr. Y. R. Gupte, Assistant Surveyor, Northern Circle, and is given below (Appendix E).

3. *Baijnath Temple, Kangra District.*—This was inspected on the 27th-29th September 1913. The spire is now covered with a layer of plaster and vegetation is springing therefrom. On the north and west sides where older portions of the plaster have decayed or been displaced by earthquake shocks the peculiar and beautiful horse-shoe diaper which was so pleasing a feature of the original Jamadagni shrine in the same enclosure is now revealed. So long, therefore, as the spire remains covered with this plaster and the ornamentation concealed, so long will it continue without interest. The last repairs were undertaken in 1911 and on the south side of the spire is a new patch of pink plaster evidently dating from that period.

As this stucco covering is seemingly unnecessary and most certainly undesirable proposals were submitted to the Local Government that any funds which

* Gazetteer, N. W. P., Vol. XI, Himalayan Districts, Vol. II, p. 692.

† Prinsep, Vol. II, p. 272.

might become available for the repair of this monument might be devoted to the entire removal of the layer of stucco and to the exposure of the original ornamentation and not to the perpetuation of the mistake of the original restorer Sansar Chand II, 1786. While it is possible that the plaster tends to render the *sikhara* water-tight, yet it is by no means certain, for in that early restoration plaster was spread everywhere for mere uniformity, over mouldings, ornament and even sculptures. The removal of this plaster may reveal structural weakness in the spire, but this is rather an advantage than otherwise and nothing which careful cement grouting cannot remedy is likely to be met with. The proposals given above having been accepted, the work will be put in hand in September and I have arranged to meet the engineer in charge at Baijnath to see the commencement of the work.

4. *Temples at Dwarahat, Almora District.*—These were inspected in April 1913, and comprise no less than thirty-five shrines falling naturally into eight distinct groups. They are all of the Northern or Indo-Aryan type while the most interesting one, that known locally as Gujar Deo, is of particular interest resembling a type of mediæval temple of the 11th-12th centuries common in Rajputana and Gujarat, but not frequently met with in the Himalayan region. The others, less ornate but better preserved, are not earlier than the 14th century. No inscriptions dealing directly with these monuments were met with during inspection. The shrines are all Government property and proposals for their conservation, subsequent attention and protection under Act VII of 1904, have been submitted to the Local Government in a conservation note, dated September 24th, 1913.

(i) The first group of twelve shrines stand on a site known as the Kacheri. The larger and better preserved monuments have each a *mandapa* with a pleasing type of deep stone *chhaja*, while a common *mandapa* gives entrance to four contiguous shrines on the east side of the site. They are all in fair preservation and no extensive masonry repairs will be necessary for their conservation. One lintel bears an image of Lakshmi and reliefs of Ganesa occur on three others, but no other iconographic data was forthcoming to settle the question of the dedication of the shrines. The villagers have no tradition regarding them and, though they have fortunately refrained from destroying them, they nevertheless use them as convenient store houses for grass and wood.

(ii) *Gujar Deo.*—This is the most striking of the monuments of *Dwarahat* lies close to the main bazar and near the ruined Syalde Tank. The ruined shrine stands on a well built platform 88′ long and 55′ wide approached by steps, now destroyed, on the western face. The temple proper rises from a plinth to which access was obtained by five (?) steps on the west. The cella is almost entirely destroyed and the *sikhara* dome has long ago fallen into decay. A single flat stone still *in situ* would seem to point to the existence of a flat roof unlike the usual type of the neighbouring shrines where the square within a square dome is almost universal. The *mandapa* no longer exists. The supports of the lintel of the cella are not the original columns, one being a plain stone, the other an elaborately sculptured fragment of a pillar which formerly stood near the entrance and was probably one of the columns of the now lost porch. In front of the entrance to the shrine is a semi-circular step, *ardhachandra*, with a conch (*sankha*) on either side. The ornamentation of the outer walls of the temple is very elaborate, the plinth displaying above four plain mouldings a series of friezes, the lowest, the well known *kirtimukhas*. Above this is a band of excellently modelled elephants shown both facing and in profile. On the three sides of the shrine this motif is varied by two elephants with mahouts facing each other as though fighting, with one foot upraised seemingly resting upon a domed projecting barrier. The succeeding frieze is a series of small well modelled figures, some in various easy attitude, others engaged in wrestling. The uppermost and broadest frieze shows on each of the larger faces of the corner stones a seated four-armed deity, the lower right hand in *varadamudra*, the upper right grasping a mace (*gada*) the upper left holding a snake, while in the lower left is an indistinguishable object. In some cases the attributes are varied, a lotus flower being held in the upper right and left hands. On the south face Ganesa replaces this four-armed god. Three deep mouldings surmount the friezes, the principal faces showing deities, the others dancing bejewelled females or tall lithe naked male figures. On the east face can be

recognized Siva, four-armed, with trident (*trisula*) in the upper right hand, rosary (*mala*) in the lower right, a snake in the upper left. The lower left hand is missing. By his right foot is his vehicle, Nandi.

Above this rises an agglomeration of odd fragments, cornices, friezes and miniature *sikhara* shrines, which must originally have adorned the now lost spire. These fragments have apparently been so arranged when the shrine was repaired some years ago. Local tradition attributes this disposition to Colonel Reade who was for a considerable time in the district, first as Cantonment Magistrate and later as junior Assistant Commissioner. Some considerable period has certainly elapsed since the fragments were so arranged, as on the north the thick roots of a *pipal* have forced their way between the stones.

On the north-east and south-east of the platform were originally miniature replicas of the main shrine, but little more than the foundations now remain. Traces of a similar miniature shrine are met with on the north, north-west and it is almost certain a fourth occupied the remaining corner of the platform. The presence of the outlets for the sacrificial water, *soma-sutra*, on the north sides of these subsidiary shrines suggests, in view of the iconographical details on the main temple, that they were probably dedicated to Siva, the object of worship being a *linga*.

A very beautifully carved *amalaka* ornament having a circumference of 12′ lies in front of the doorway of the shrine and must have formed the fitting crowning member of its ornate spire.

No inscriptions bearing on this shrine have been found and there is no local tradition concerning this monument save that which attributes its erection to the Katyuri Rajas. Its designation, Gujar Deo, may be an echo of the name of one of that race who may have held this corner of the district to a late period, but, on the other hand, it is not improbably a vulgarization of Gujar *devalaya*.

The repair of the temple and subsidiary shrines is now out of question, for no portion above a height of nine feet is *in situ*. Conservation must, therefore, be limited to the preservation of the existing remains of the shrines and the platform on which they stand. Any attempt to arrange the upper structure is likely to be even less effective than the present disposition and, though it might be more scientific to dismantle the monument to the level of the original structure this is hardly necessary, for no one with the slightest knowledge of such monuments is likely to be deceived by the odd pieces forming the superstructure while, on the other hand, the remains appear to be stable and the sculptured fragments out of reach of the mischievously inclined.

(ii) *Maniyan Group.*—This is a collection of seven monuments to the south-west of the Kacheri site and apparently dating from the same period as those monuments already described above 4 (i). The most striking remains are those of an enclosed porch, *mandapa*, with four plain columns in line supporting a pointed roof of large flat stone slabs, the whole structure of great strength and pleasing architectural simplicity. The two small shrines to which it gives access are almost entirely destroyed. Representations of Ganga and Yamuna appear on the doorjambs and Ganesa on one lintel while the other lintel depicts the *avatars* of Vishnu. The other monuments present no special features but are well worth preserving.

(iv) *Ratan Deo Group.*—A group of *sikhara* shrines lying to the south of the Kacheri site and west of Gujar Deo temple. They are arranged in line on the south-east and west sides of a quadrangle, all facing what must have been a large courtyard open on the north. Seven shrines are still visible, but in all probability they were nine, three on each side, and the proposed clearance may reveal at least the foundations of the other two. The three shrines on the south are considerably larger than those on the east and west. Except that the *amalaka* ornament is supported on an unusually high cylindrical collar the shrines are of the same type as those on the sites already described. In some cases the surmounting ornament is lost and façade of the three shrines on the south are all much damaged. A simple porch with flat roof and supported by

four columns still stands in front of No. 2, the central shrine on the south, and is continued east and west covering the space between the adjoining temples. It undoubtedly originally ran along the whole face of the three shrines but the end columns are now lost. The smaller shrines on the east and west are buried in the earth to the level of the lintel and the courtyard is now a wheat field. No sculptures or inscriptions were obtained and there is no local tradition to throw light upon their name or to enable one to ascertain the deity in whose honour they were erected. They cannot be assigned to period anterior to the 14th century.

(v) *Badrinath.*—A collection of shrines still used for worship. The principal temple is dedicated to Vishnu as "Lord of Badri," Badrinatha. The shrines are stated to be the property of Government, but are under the control of the Rwal of the more famous shrine of Badrinath in Garhwal.

The *mandapa* is a later addition and the upper part on the south bears evidence of recent repairs. On the door posts are representations of Ganga and Yamuna, and on the lintel Ganesa. The temple faces the east and on the remaining outer faces of the cella are the usual niches, but the original sculptures which filled them are now lost.

The principal image in the main shrine, to which I was not granted access, is stated by the *pujari* to be that of Vishnu, but appeared to be a standing image of a two-armed deity with a similar attribute in either hand. In the dim light this object seemed to be a lotus and I believe the image to be in reality one of Surya and not Vishnu. In the porch, however, are a number of sculptures of late mediæval type, including three of Vishnu, one of Ganesa and one of four-armed god supporting a female on the left knee. From the attributes, the *chakra* and *sankha*, these appear to be Vishnu and Lakshmi. One Vishnu image in two pieces is inscribed and dated. The inscription which is more deeply incised than is the case with the others on the Dwarahat sculptures occupies five lines on the pedestal of the image and is divided into two portions by a kneeling *garuda* figure. The epigraph is in corrupt Sanskrit prose in Nagri characters. It records the construction of something, what exactly is not clear from the text, in the year 1105 Saka era (?) 1185 A.D. and contains four names including that of the writer Siru. There is also a modern inscription of nine lines roughly chiselled on the north wall of the modern *dharamsala.* This epigraph is in Sanskrit verse in Nagari characters and after an invocation records the construction of a temple (?) of Vishnu by one Manasi, wife of Narayana. The date is given as the eleventh day of the dark half of the month Ashadha in the year (1) 744 of the Saka era 1822 A.D. From its position it would seem rather to belong to the modern *dharamsala,* for there is no trace of a modern shrine in the temple enclosure, though there are two ancient ones to north and north-east of the main temple and the carved lintel forming part of the south wall is clearly from another ancient structure.

(vi) *Mrityunjaya Group.*—This group of four shrines lies to the east of the Badrinath Temple. The principal monument, dedicated to Siva under the form of Mrityunjaya, "the vanquisher of death," contains a *linga* and a relief of Siva and Parvati. There is no *Pujari* attached to the shrine and the temple precincts are neglected and untidy, but occasionally women worship there. The cella is in perfect condition, but the east face of the spire has opened out and the only way to render it perfectly stable would be to dismantle it stone by stone and rebuild. The cost of this, however, is likely to be prohibitive, and as the structure is not worthy of any such expenditure it has been recommended that, as far as possible, displaced stones should be reset without dismantling the face of the spire and cement freely, but unobtrusively used to strengthen it, care being taken to tuck the cement well back from the surface of the stone avoiding all pointing. The three remaining shrines are in a much ruined condition and contain neither sculptures nor objects of worship.

(vii) *Ban Deo Shrine.*—This is a deserted *sikhara* of later date on the left bank of the Khiro. The technique and proportions are inferior to those of the other Dwarahat monuments and no *amalaka* string course breaking the monotony of the plain lines of the spire the monument appears squat and unpleasing.

(viii) *Katumbari Deo.*—The most westerly of the Dwarahat temples is a *sikhara* shrine facing the west and known locally as Katumbari Deo. On each face is a now empty niche. The roof of the cella is of the usual square within square type. No porch now remains. In the back wall of the cella is a niche but the sculpture formerly placed therein is now missing. The lintel and doorjambs are lost and the wall of the spire has buckled outwards and as the monument is of no uncommon type it is hardly worth dismantling and rebuilding.

(ix) *Syalde Pokhar.*—A ruined tank to the south-east of the Gujar Deo temple. It is said to derive its name from the Syalde clan of Rajputs, who assemble here in the month of Baisakh to indulge in the mimic warfare of the *bagwali.* On the south side of the tank is a shrine of no artistic merit dedicated to Sitala Devi and on the north one to Kula (?) Devi. The latter is the special shrine of the Chaudhries of this district, descendants of certain immigrants from Nagar Kot in Kangra, who settled here in the time of the Chand Rajas.

Of the original masonry of the tank hardly a vestige remains, the modern walls consisting of fragments from other ancient structures and water-worn boulders from the adjacent stream.

The inhabitants of Dwarahat, who never tire of dwelling upon its ancient magnificence and the splendour of the pink lotus blossoms which, until the tank became a little wheat field, beautified even its decay, petitioned the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, to undertake its restoration. Inspection, however, proves that the remains are no longer of artistic or archæological interest and no conservation measures can be recommended.

(x) *Thalkurka Naula.*—The Thalkurka Sthalakoraka (?) *Nerium odorum* Naula is one of those covered springs which are so characteristic a feature of this district. The one in question appears to be coeval with the shrines on the Kacheri and Ratan Deo sites and is well worth preservation. The *naulas* of the district appear to be an artistic development of the *baolis* of Kangra and "fountain stones" so common in Chamba. In a niche on the west wall of the *naula* and facing the doorway is a relief depicting Vishnu sleeping on the Serpent, Sesha, Lakshmi holding his right foot, and Brahma seated on a lotus rising from Vishnu's navel. Besides the usual attendants and the denizens of the watery world there is, in the upper field, a representation of the nine *Grahas.* It may be noted in passing that Vishnu's sleep is a subject frequently sculptured on the "fountain stones" of the Ravi valley. On the lower edge of the relief under discussion is a lightly incised inscription of five lines. The epigraph open with a benediction and proceeded to specify the date as Thursday, the 7th day of the bright half of Magha of the year 11 (3)6-1214 A.D. The *nakshatra* was Revati. The object of the record is not clear but does not appear to relate to the image. The authenticity of this inscription is doubtful, the relief on artistic grounds appearing to date rather from the 16th than the 13th century. A damaged image of Siva and Parvati found on this site bears a partially defaced inscription of six lines only the last two lines legible. These give a date 1065 Saka era (?) and records the construction of an edifice (temple) (?) by one Gulana, son of the architect Sutradhara Ki (or Chhi)-nara.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the office expenditure incurred during the year 1913-14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Offg. Superintendent	6,000	0	0
Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers	1,609	5	0
Pay of Establishment	4,539	15	0
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	1,510	8	0
Contingencies	3,271	0	7
Savings	1,669	3	5
Total Budget Grant ...	18,600	0	0

APPENDIX B.

List of books added to the Office Library during the year 1913-14.

		Rs.	a.	p
1.	Administration Report P. W. D., B. & R. Branch, Punjab, for 1911-12.			
2.	Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1911-12.			
3.	Sacred Books of the Buddhists, edited by F. Max Muller. Vol. I, The Gatakamala by Arya Sura. Translated by J. S. Speyer; Vols. II, III, Dialogues of the Buddha by C. A. T. Rhys and T. W. Rhys Davids	21	11	0
4.	David Murray's Museums, their history and their use. Vols. I-III	24	0	0
5—46.	District Gazetteers, United Provinces, New Series. 42 volumes. Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Jaunpur, Etah, Bareilly, Bijnor, Badaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Cawnpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Himirpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Benares, Mirzapur, Bara Banki, Ghazipur, Ballia,Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Etawah, Hardoi, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, Partabgarh, Naini Tal, Almora, Sitapur, Garhwal, Rai Bareli, Rampur State. (Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bullandshahr, Lucknow, Unao, Bahraich, Sultanpur are already in this office.)			
47.	Holy Himalaya, The Religion, Traditions and Scenery of a Himalayan Province (Kumaon & Garhwal), by E. Sherman Oakley, M.A., 1905	5	0	0
48.	Annual Progress Report of Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circles for 1912-13.			
49.	Classified catalogues of books in the Punjab Public Library, Lahore, 1914, Vol. I	1	8	0
50.	Subscription for Indian Antiquary, 1913	20	4	0
51.	Subscription for Orientalisch Archiv, 1912	22	10	6
52.	Ramayana Valmiki	5	12	0
53.	Ariana Antiqua, A descriptive account of the antiquities and coins of Afghanistan, by H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S. ...	40	0	0
54.	L'Origine Grecque de l'image du Bouddha par A. Foucher ...	0	14	3
55.	Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series, Vol. X, South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, by R. B. V. Venkayya, M.A., Government Epigraphist.			
56.	Annual Progress Report of Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1912-13.			
57.	Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma, Rangoon, 1913.			
58.	Report on modern Indian Architecture, 1913, by Mr. Gordon Sanderson.			
59.	Statistical Tables, Punjab District Gazetteers.			
63.	1913. Multan, Jhelum, Mianwali, Hoshiarpur and Delhi.			
64.	Illustrations of ancient buildings in Kashmir, 1870, by H. H. Cole, Major	20	0	0
65.	Encyclopedia of Indo-Aryan Research, by A. A. Macdonell ...	7	8	0
66.	Antiquities of India. Account of the history and culture of ancient Hindustan by L. D. Barnett, M.A., Litt. D. with numerous illustrations and a map	10	0	0
67.	Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1912-13			
68.	Annual Report of Archæological Survey of India, 1911-12, Vol. I.			
69.	Mahabharata with Sanskrit Commentary	25	0	0
70.	„ Hindi Tika in Bhasa	20	0	0
71.	V. S. Apte's Sanskrit English Dictionary	7	0	0
72.	Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1912-13.			
73.	Subscription for Indian Antiquary for 1914	20	0	0
	Total ...	251	3	9

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1913-14.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
		PUNJAB.	Rs. a. p.
Katas	Jhelum	Annual repairs to Satghara temple	91 1 7
,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, S. Hari Singh's Haveli ...	68 9 4
Rohtas	,, ...	,, ,, Raja Man Singh's Haveli ...	79 8 9
Malot	,, ...	Special ,, to temple	901 4 6
Manikyala	Rawalpindi	Annual ,, to tope	19 14 5
Taxila	,, ...	,, ,, to bungalow	966 10 6
Saidan	Attock	,, ,, to baoli }	92 0 11
Losar	,, ...	,, ,, to baoli }	
Amb	Mianwali	,, ,, to temple in fort	304 0 0
Bhera	Shahpur	,, ,, to site of city	24 0 0
Vijhi	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	36 0 0
Sialkot	Sialkot	,, ,, to Tiba Jalian	4 8 0
Kanhyara	Kangra	Erection of two huts over rock inscription ...	99 0 0 In progress.
Pathyar	,, ...	,, of a hut ,, ...	247 0 0 In progress.
Masrur	,, ...	Erection of a wooden notice board ...	7 0 0
Baijnath	,, ...	Special repairs to temple	120 2 1 Work in progress.
Nurpur	,, ...	Annual repairs to temple in fort ... }	52 0 0
Bajaura	,, (Kulu Sub-Divn.)	,, ,, ,, of Basheshar Mahadeo }	
,, ...	,, ...	Special ,, ,, ,, ...	207 3 9
,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	550 2 0
		Total ...	3,87 0 1
		UNITED PROVINCES.	
Kalsi	Dehra Dun	Annual repairs to Asoka stone	21 12 2
Brindaban... ...	Muttra	,, ,, to Gobind Deo Temple ...	264 0 5
Soron	Etah	,, ,, to Sita Ramji's ,, ...	43 13 3
Sandi	Hardoi	,, ,, to Phulmati ,, ...	50 0 0
Sarnath	Benares	,, ,, to Museum	318 10 9
,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, to ancient ruins	317 12 7
Bhitri	Ghazipur	,, ,, to Asoka pillar	56 0 0
		Total ...	1,072 1 2

APPENDIX D.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab, declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of monument.	Name and description of monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
1	Rawalpindi ...	Manikyala, 5 miles N. E. of Thana Riwat.	Tope or *s'upa*	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
2	„ ...	Balar, 5½ miles north of Shahdheri.	Tope	Ditto ditto.
3	„ ...	Mauza Majawir, Gangu Bahadur, the village of Jandiala and the village of Shahpur.	The ancient site of Taxila ..	No. 252 of 4th April 1911.
4	Attock ...	Baoti Pind, 5 miles east of Hassan Abdal.	Tope and monastery ...	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
5	Jhelum ...	Malot, 10 miles north of Lilla	Temple (ruined)	Ditto ditto.
6	„ ...	„ „ ...	Gateway	No. 487 of 28th February 1913.
7	Shahpur ...	Bhera, 30 miles N. E. of Shahpur.	Site of ancient city	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
8	„ ...	Vijjhi, 2 miles N. W. of Miani	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
9	„ ...	Amb, 5 miles south of the Sakesar Peak.	Three temples inside the fort...	Ditto ditto.
10	Sialkot ...	Sialkot City	Tibba Jalian	Ditto ditto.
11	Kangra ...	Kangra „	Ruined fort	Ditto ditto.
12	„ ...	Baijnath	Temples of Baijnath and Siddhnath.	Ditto ditto.
13	„ ...	Tira Sujanpur...	Katoch Palace	Ditto ditto.
14	„ ...	Nurpur	Ruined fort	Ditto ditto.
15	„ ...	Kotlah	Ruined fort	Ditto ditto
16	„ ...	Chetru, 6 miles from Bhagsu	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim Tila	Ditto ditto
17	„ ...	Hât near Bajaura, Kulu Sub-division.	Temple of Basheshar Mahadeo	Ditto ditto.
18	„ ...	Dasal, Kulu Sub-division ...	Temple of Gauri Shankar ...	No. 101 of 26th January 1912.
19	„ ...	Nagar, Kulu Sub-division ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
20	„ ...	Bilaspur, Tahsil Dehra ...	Monolithic temples at Masrur with sculptures lying in and outside of it.	No. 651 of 2nd October 1913.
21	Karnal ...	Thanesar	The ancient mound known locally as "Raja Karn ka Qila."	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
22	Ambala ...	Kapal Mochan, 12 miles north of Jagadhari.	Ruined temples	Ditto ditto.
23	Rohtak ...	Khokra Kot	Site of ancient city	Ditto ditto.
24	„ ..	Mohan Bari, 20 miles S. W. of Jhajjar.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
25	Ludhiana ..	Sunet, 4 miles S. W. of Ludhiana.	Ancient site of Sunet	Ditto ditto.
26	Delhi ...	Delhi	Asoka pillar on ridge	Ditto ditto.
27	„ ...	Do.	Asoka pillar at Firozabad ...	Ditto ditto.
28	„ ...	Old Delhi (Qutb)	Iron pillar, Hindu remains ...	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX D.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monument Preservation Act VII of 1904.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of monument.	Name and description of monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
1	Gorakhpur ...	Kasia, 21 miles north of Tehsildeoria.	The Buddhist remains at Matha Kuar ka Kot.	No. 1261-M. /78 of 23rd April 1907.
2	„ ..	Anrudhva near Kasia ...	A mound	No. 124-M./78 of 15th January 1907.
3	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ramabhar Stupa and mound ...	Ditto ditto.
4	„ ...	Khukhundu, pargana Salempur	Ancient site	No. 2997-M /367 of 12th November 1907.
5	„ ...	Rudarpur, pargana Silhat, 30 miles S. E. of Gorakhpur.	Ditto	No. 3000 ditto.
6	Basti ...	Piprahva, Bridpur Estate, pargana Bansi East.	The site of the stupa and monastery of the Sakyas.	No. 3049-M./367 of 8th November 1906.
7	„ ...	Pipri, ditto ditto ...	Ancient site	Ditto ditto.
8	Etah ...	Bilsar	The site of the Gupta remains	?
9	„ ...	Noh Khas, Tehsil Jalesar ...	Two mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains, Noh Khas and Noh Khera.	No. 1471-M./367-9 of 24th June 1913.
10	Aligarh ...	Goraedhana, Tehsil Iglas ...	Three mounds	No. 1475-M.1367-9 of 24th June 1913.
11	Muttra ..	Mutira	Kankali Tila, Jail mound and Chaubara mound.	No. 2844-M./367 of 16th October 1906.
12	„ ..	Do.	Pali khera mound	...
13	„ ...	Brindaban near Muttra ...	Old temple of Radha Ballabh	No. 2128-M./341 of 4th August 1909.
14	„ ...	Muttra	Chamunda Tila and Ahalyaganj.	No. 1570-M./367/9 of 8th July 1913.
15	„ ...	Mauza Ral near Bhadar about 11 miles from Muttra.	A mound	Ditto ditto
16	„ ...	Mauza Sonauth near Nagla Jhenga.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
17	„ ...	Shahpur-Ghosana, 3 miles N. E of Muttra.	An extensive site containing a high mound about 100′ square, apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets.	No. 1503-M./643 of 29th August 1910.
18	„ ...	Mat, a viliage	Ancient site at a distance of one mile from that village with shrub jungle and containing fragments of images.	Ditto ditto.
19	„ ...	Mora do.	Ancient site one mile west of the village and 6 miles west of Muttra.	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX D.—CONCLUDED.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monument Preservation Act VII of 1904.

Serial No	District.	Locality of monument.	Name and description of monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
20	Muttra ...	Ganesra	Two mounds situated between the Chaurasi Jain temple and the village of Ganesra. The second mound known as Singer Tila.	No. 1503-M./643 of 29th August 1910
21	„ ...	Jaisinghpura	A mound measuring 100′ × 530′, the centre is occupied by small brick platform 19′ × 17′.	Ditto ditto.
22	Allahabad ...	Bhita	Ancient monuments	No. 1881-M./36 of 3rd November 1911.
23	„ ..	Sheorajpur	Garhwa Fort	No. 692-M./367 of 17th May 1911.
24	Agra	Rajwara, a village	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri ..	No. 3131-M./357 of 24th November 1909.
25	Debra Dun ...	Kalsi	The Asoka Stone	No. 2067-M./367 of 27th July 1909.
26	„ ...	Lakha Mandal near Kalsi ...	Temple and images in its vicinity.	No. 2071-M./367 of 27th July 1909.
27	Gonda and Bahraich.	Balrampur Estate	Saheth-Meheth, 12 miles from Balrampur on Balrampur-Akauna Road.	No. 1897-M./367 of 22nd July 1907.
28	Benares ...	Sarnath	The site containing all the ancient monuments on the Buddhist site of Sarnath.	No. 1923-M./367 of 8th September 1908.
29	Cawnpore ...	Bhitargaon, Tehsil Narwal ...	The site of ancient brick temple together with the whole area of land within the compound wall.	No. 1928-M./367 of 8th September 1908.
30	„ ...	Parauli, ditto ...	The site of temple known as "Mahadeo Baba" together with a strip of land three yards around the said site.	Ditto ditto.
31	„ ...	Bihpur near Rar, Tehsil Ghatampur.	The site of temple known as "Phulmati Devi" together with a strip of land 2 yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site.	Ditto ditto.
32	„ ...	Simbhua, Tehsil Cawnpore ...	The site of temple together with a strip of land 3 yards wide around the plinth of the temple.	Ditto ditto.
33	„ ...	Bithur, Tehsil Cawnpore ...	Remains of the fort of Uttanpada.	No. 1998-M./357 of 15th December 1911.
34	Fatehpur ...	Tindauli, pargana Bindki ...	The site of one temple together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	No. 1928-M./367 of 8th September 1908.
35	„ ...	Bahua, pargana Gazipur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
36	„ ...	Kurani, 2 miles north of Bahua	The site of 4 temples together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto.
37	„ ...	Thithaura, pargana Fatehpur...	The site of two temples together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto
38	„ ...	Saton, 4 miles from Bahrampur, pargana Fatehpur.	The site of one temple together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX E.

Inscriptions copied in 1913-14.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
			ALMORA DISTRICT.		
Dwarahat.	A stone in the temple of Badrinath.	9 lines ...	Sanskrit ; Nagri	11th day of the dark half of the month of Ashadha, Saka year 1744 (1822 A.D.)	Records the erection of a temple of Vishnu by Manasi, the wife of one Narayana.
	Stone image in the temple of Badrinath, a *garuda* dividing the inscription in two parts.	6 lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit ; Nagri.	The year 1105 (Saka era?)	Mentions Halaka, Papaka and Jaju The name of the writer is Siru.
	Vishnu image at Thalkoraka naula.	5 lines ...	Sanskrit and Hindi; Nagri.	Thursday, the 7th day of the bright half of Magha.. The Nakshetra is Revati.	It mentions the names of the illustrious Bhata Asavara and Sonadeve. Authenticity doubtful.
	Broken image of Vishnu at Thalkoraka naula.	6 lines ...	Ditto ...	The year 1065 probably of the Saka era.	Records the erection of a temple by Gulana, son of the architect Kinara.
	Mrityunjaya Temple.				
	Inscription on a wall	3 lines ...	Prakrit and Sanskrit; Nagri.	None	Mentions the name of the architect Teja.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Nagri.	None.	
	Ditto ...	1½ lines ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Mentions the names of Sri Kahathakala and Sri Gramaheri.
	Ditto ...	2 lines ...	Sanskrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Mentions the name of Sri Netriharila and Sri Gramaheri.
	Ditto ..	2½ lines ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	Vala (Bala) Kadamba.	The illustrious Manaprakasa Vala (Bala) Kadamva (mba) who is brave like a buffalo on the battle field.
	Ditto ...	3 lines ...	Very corrupt Sanskrit; nail-headed or acute-angled.	None.	
	Ditto ...	2¼ lines ...	Sanskrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Mentions the name of Jajjata.
Jageswar.	Ditto ...	1½ lines ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Mentions the names of Sri Chalakigraha and Sri Gramaheri.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Ditto ...	None ..	Mentions the name of Hetukaruga.
	Ditto ...	1½ lines ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Votive offering by or to the ascetic Puripa Jogi.
	Ditto ...	2 lines ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Mentions the name of the great ascetic Sri (illustrious) Vijendri and Sri Chanda.
	Ditto ...	2 lines ...	Ditto ...	Sankaragana ...	Mentions the name of Sri Sankaragana and the title Ranavigraha.
	Ditto ...	2 lines ...	Prakrit and Sanskrit; Nagri.	Ditto ...	Records the names of the great ascetic Vijendri and Sri Sankaragana.
	Ditto ..	2 ines ...	Prakrit ; Nagri ...	(Title) Ranavigraha ...	Mentions the title Ranavigraha
	Ditto ...	2 lines ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Records the names of Dadichanda and Mangalachanda.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Mentions the title Ranasura.

APPENDIX E—CONTINUED.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
			ALMORA DISTRICT—CONTINUED.		
Jagesvar.	*Temple of Jageswar.*				
	Inscription on western window.	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Records the names Puripa, Jagan Raul Jogi and, Jata Raul Jogi.
	Inscription on a panel	3 lines and 3 oblique lines.	Ditto ...	Sankaragana ...	Mentions the name Sri Sankaragana, the title Ranavigraha and the names Sri Vijendri and.....chanda.
	Temple of Surya.				
	Lower portion of Surya image.	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Records the names of Jagana Raula Jogi, Jata Raula Jogi, Kanda, Prenath, Bhiranath Jogi.
	Temple of Balesavar.				
	Memorial pillar (Barkhambastoon) to the north of the temple.	6½ lines ...	Sanskrit and Hindi; Nagri.	Saka 1283 corresponding to A.D. 1361; Abhayachandra (Abhaychand) of the Chand Dynasty.	Records the erection of a pillar of fame (kirtistambha) at the gate of victory (Vijaydvara).
	Stone lying in the *mandapa*.	2¼ lines ...	Ditto ...	Saka 1312, A.D. 1390; Jnanachandra (Gyanachand Garuda) of the Chand Dynasty.	Records the erection of a temple by Raja Jnanachandra.
	Inscription on wall of western shrine.	5 lines ...	Ditto ...	Not dated. It mentions the name of king (Su) Ma (ra) chandra (and prince Va (Ba) lalachandra).	The inscription has been much damaged.
	Ditto ...	4½ lines ...	Barbarous Sanskrit and Hindi; Nagri.	Not dated. It mentions the name of Sulabhachandra.	
Champawat.	Fountain to the south of the temple.	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Records the name of Punipa Jogi.
	Ditto ..	1 line ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Di to ditto.
	Ditto ..	1½ lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit and Prakrit; Nagri.	None.	
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Consists of only two letters or words *yeho*.
	Temple of Nagnath. Inscription on front wall.	10 lines ...	Sanskrit and Hindi; Nagri.	Mentions the names of Rudrachandra, Lakshanachandra, Nitachandra, (u) dyotachandra and Virachandra.	The inscription is much damaged. It begins with an adoration to Ganapati and mentions the name 'Kurmachala' which stands for Kumaon.
	Circular copper-plate in possession of the *pujari* (Shivgir) of the Balesvar temple.	15½ lines ...	Hindi; Nagri ...	Saka 1586, Sunday the 8th day of the dark half of Asvina corresponding to 2nd October 1664 A D.; Vija Vahadur Chandra (Baz Bahadur).	Records the gift of some provisions to Hamsagiri of the Kuman (Kumaon) Matha (Monastery).
	Balesvar copper-plate. Rectangular in shape.	15 lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Nagri.	Vikrama Samvat 1853, (1796 A. D.), the second day of the dark half of Ashadha.	Gives us the legend why the nga of Siva was called Valesvara (Balesvara) and states that it was re-established by Thapa Mahavira.

APPENDIX E—CONTINUED.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
			ALMORA DISTRICT—CONCLUDED.		
Champawat.	Circular copper-plate in possession of the *pujari* (Porkhinath) of the Nagnath temple.	20 lines ...	Corrupt Hindi; Nagari.	Saka 1638, Sunday the 6th day of dark half of Vaisakha. D. B. Pillai of Madras thinks that Saka 1638 is a mistake for Saka 1639. The date would then correspond to 21st April 1717 A. D.; Jagat Chandra of the Chand dynasty.	Records a gift of certain materials of worship.
Jageswar.	Copper-plate in possession of the *pujari* of Jageswar temple.	12 lines ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	15th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Saka 1612 corresponding to the 13th March 1690 A.D. Dyotachandra.	Records a gift of land by Maharajadhiraja, the illustrious king Dyotachandra to Bhagivaduja on an occasion of an eclipse of the moon.
			KANGRA DISTRICT.		
Masrur.	Inscription on N. E face of porch of shrine at S. E. angle.	16 lines to the left and 9 to the right.	Takari ...	None ...	Gives certain numbers.
	Inscription on S. W. face of porch of shrine at S. E. angle.	3 lines ..	Corrupt Hindi; Takari and Nagri.	...	
	Inscription.	1 line ..,	Prakrit; Takari	None ...	Records the name Parma (ma) manda Si.
	Inscription below No. 3 (above) Masrur.	1 line ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Records a name only.
	Baijnath Temple.				
Baijnath.	North wall of *mandapa*	33 lines (Prasasti No. 2.)	Sanskrit; Sarada ..	Saka 1126; Local ruler Lakshmanachandra; his liege lord Jayachandra.	G. Buhler, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol., I, pp. 97-104 & 112-118, Vol. II, pp. 482-483 Kielhorn, Vol. V, p. app 78; *Ind. Ant*, Vol XX, p. 154. Vogel, *A S.I*, 1905-06, pp. 19-20.
	South wall „ „	35 lines (Prasasti No. 1).	Ditto ...	1st day of the bright half of Jyeshtha Saptarshi, Samvat 80, which fell on a Sunday. Local ruler Lakshamanachandra; his liege lord Jayachandra.	G. Buhler, Ep. Ind., Vol I, pp. 97-112. Vol. II, pp. 482-3; F Kielhorn, Vol. V, p. app 78, Ind. Ant., Vol. XX, p 154 Vogel, A. S. *I.*, 1905-6, p. 20.
	South pillar of doorway of porch.	8 lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Takari.	The year 13 or 73 (?) (of the hill cycle).	Records the name of Durga (ga) dasa.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None.	
	North pillar of doorway of porch.	9 lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Takari.	...	(Mentions the name of Vaiddya) natha.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ...	None ...	Records the name of Prabhakara.
	Slab in pavement between Nandi and portico.	1 line ...	Prakrit; later Takari.	None.	
	Slab in pavement to N. of small Nandi.	3 Aksharas	Ditto ...	None ...	The last two letters nami can be made out.
	Slab in pavement one yard west of northern balcony.	1 line ...	...	...	Not clear.

APPENDIX E—CONCLUDED.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
			KANGRA DISTRICT—CONCLUDED.		
Baijnath.	Threshold of door leading from court-yard to *pathshala*.	2 lines ...	Prakrit; Takari ...	None ...	Upper line damaged, only cheda can be read. Lower line is not clear.
	Small slab in pavement opposite *pathashala*.	5 lines ...	Takari.		
	Door jamb west of gateway on the south-west corner of court-yard.	2 lines ...	Sanskrit; Sarada ...	None.	
	Threshold of doorway on the S. W. of court-yard.	1 line ...	Prakrit; Takari ...	None ...	The inscription has been damaged, only cheda can be read.
	On 5th step between No. above.	1 line ...	Prakrit; Takari ...	None ...	The inscription is much damaged.
	Marble Jain image ...	2 lines ...	Sanskrit; Jain Nagri.	(Vikrama) Samvat 1286. 5th day of the dark half of Phalguna which corresponds to January 15th, 1240 A.D.	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. V, p. 183. G. Buhler, *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I, pp. 118-119; Vogel, *A.S.I.*, 1905-6, p. 21.
	Pillar in *mandapa* ...	5¼ lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Takari.	Samwat? Vaisakhapra 27 on 27th of Vaisakha year 1221 (?)	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. V, p. 181.
	Ditto ...	4 lines ...	Takari ...	Samvat 15 (?) ...	Much damaged.
	Ditto ...	1 line ...	Prakrit; Nagri ..	None ...	Records the name of Sivchetana Jogi.
	Ditto ..	7 lines ...	Takari	Samvat 25 Jetha (Jeshtha) pra 27.	Much damaged.
	Siddhnath Temple.				
	Pillar in N. W. of *mandapa*.	7 lines ...	Corrupt Sanskrit; Takari.	Samvat 74, Sra pra 4, *i.e.*, the fourth day of Sravana of the year 74 (of the hill cycle).	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. V, p. 182.
	Pillar S. W. of *mandapa*.	(*a*) ...	Prakrit; Takari ...	Samvat 74, Chhe pra sidhi 7th day of Chaitra the year 74 (of the hill cycle).	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	(*b*) ...	Prakrit Nagri ...	None ...	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	(*c*) ...	Prakrit; Takari ...	Samvat 74 (of the hill cycle).	Ditto.
	On left of south wall of *mandapa*.	Fragmentary	Sanskrit; Sarada ...	...	The inscription is much obliterated. Only a dozen letters can be made out. Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. V, pp. 179-180.

Note.—The word Prakrit is here used to denote Provincial or Vernacular dialect.

APPENDIX F.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1913-14.

Serial No.	Place.	Description	Size.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	
1568	Dwarahat, Almora District	Temple of Gujar Deo from N. W.	6½′ × 8½″
1569	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S. W.	Ditto.
1570	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto N. E.	Ditto.
1571	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S. E.	Ditto.
1572	Ditto ditto	Shrines on Kacherî site from N .E.	Ditto.
1573	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto W.	Ditto.
1574	Ditto ditto	Shrines on Maniyan site from S. E.	Ditto.
1575	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S.	Ditto.
1576	Ditto ditto	Ratan Deo shrines from N.	Ditto.
1577	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S. S. W.	Ditto
1578	Ditto ditto	Thalkoraka Naula from E.	Ditto.
1579	Ditto ditto	Inscribed Vishnu image in Thalkoraka Naula	Ditto.
1580	Ditto ditto	Temple of Mrityunjaya from S. E.	Ditto
1581	Ditto ditto	Ditto Badrinath from S. E.	Ditto
1582	Jagesvar, ditto	Temple of Chandika Devi from S. W.	4¾″ × 6½′
1583	Ditto ditto	General view of Jagesvar temples from N. E.	6½″ × 8½″
1584	Ditto ditto	Mrityunjaya temple from N. E.	Ditto.
1585	Ditto ditto	Nava Durga shirne from N. E.	Ditto.
1586	Ditto ditto	Inscribed Surya image	4¾″ × 6½″
1587	Ditto ditto	Nava-graha relief	Ditto.
1588	Ditto ditto	Shrine of Kalika Devi	Ditto.
1589	Ditto ditto	Pyramidal shrine on east of temple enclosure from S. E.	6½″ × 8½″
1590	Ditto ditto	Similar ditto ditto ditto	Ditto
1591	Ditto ditto	Temple of Mrityunjaya from N. W.	Ditto.
1592	Ditto ditto	Temple of Jagesvara from N.	Ditto.
1593	Dandesvara, ditto	Ditto Dandeswara from S. W.	Ditto.
1594	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto W.	Ditto.
1595	Champawat, ditto	Ditto Ratanesavra from S. E.	Ditto.
1596	Ditto ditto	Ditto Balesvara from E.	Ditto.
1597	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S. W.	Ditto.
1598	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S.	Ditto.
1599	Ditto ditto	Doorway of Ratansvara Temple	Ditto.
1600	Ditto ditto	Temple of Champavati Devi from N. W.	Ditto.
1601	Ditto ditto	Doorway of Champavati Devi temple	Ditto.
1602	Ditto ditto	General view of Champavat and shrines	Ditto.
1603	Ditto ditto	Kotwali from S. E.	Ditto.
1604	Mundli ditto	Naudhungia Mahal from S. E.	Ditto.
		PUNJAB.	
1605	Baijnath, Kangra District	Baijnath Temple from S. E.	6½″ × 8½″
1606	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto S.	Ditto.
1607	Ditto ditto	Jain inscription in Baijnath temple	4¾″ × 6½″

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
		PUNJAB—*continued.*	
1608	Baijnath, Kangra District ...	Siddhnath temple from N. E.	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
1609	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto N. W.	Ditto.
1610	Masrur, ditto ...	General view of monument from N. E.	Ditto.
1611	Ditto ditto ...	General view of monument from S.	Ditto.
1612	Ditto ditto ...	Two shrines on east from N. E.	Ditto.
1613	Ditto ditto ...	Main and subsidiary shrines from E.	Ditto.
1614	Ditto ditto ...	Two shrines and common verandah on S. E. from S. ...	Ditto.
1615	Ditto ditto ...	Detail of shrine on S E.	Ditto.
1616	Ditto ditto ...	Detail of doorway of main shrine	Ditto.
1617	Ditto ditto ..	Detail of recessed entrance to main shrine	Ditto.
1618	Ditto ditto ...	Detail. Excavated base of pillar of *mandapa*	Ditto
1619	Ditto ditto ...	Sikhara of main shrine from W.	Ditto.
1620	Ditto ditto ...	Sikhara of main shrine aud subsidiary temple from N. W. ...	Ditto.
1621	Ditto ditto ...	Shrine with four porches from N. N. W.	Ditto
1622	Ditto ditto ...	Sikhara of cruciform shrine from N. W.	$4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
1623	Ditto dtito ...	Mandapa and entrance to main shrine	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
1624	Ditto ditto ...	Modern structure to N. W. of temples from N E.	Ditto.
1625	Lahore Museum ...	Ara inscription from front. L M. I. 133	Ditto.
1626	Ditto ...	Ditto left side ditto	Ditto.
1627	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto detail	Ditto.
1628	Di to ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto.
1629	Ditto ..	Birth of Buddha, L. M. 1352	Ditto.
1630	Ditto ...	Mara's Attack L. M. 1281	Ditto.
1631	Ditto ...	Farewell of Kanthaka, L. M. 2340	Ditto
1632	Ditto ...	The Buddha Coffin, L. M. 1111	Ditto.
1633	Ditto ...	Cremation. Division of relics. Enshrinement in a *stupa* L.M. 611	Ditto.
1634	Ditto ...	Killing, dragging and hurling of the elephant, L. M. 2038 ...	Ditto.
1635	Ditto ...	Death of the Buddha, L. M. 916	Ditto.
1636	Ditto ...	The Bodhisattva at School, L. M. 206	Ditto.
1637	Ditto ..	The bath and return from Lumbini, L. M. 1347	Ditto.
1638	Ditto ...	The first sermon, L. M. 143	Ditto.
1639	Ditto ...	Subjugation of the elephant	Ditto
1640	Ditto ...	Flight from Kapilavastu; changing garments with the hunts-man, L. M. 802.	Ditto.
1641	Ditto ...	The offering of the handful of the dust, L M. 2088 ...	Ditto.
1642	Ditto ...	Queen Maya's dream, L. M. 2335	Ditto.
1643	Ditto ...	The offering of the grass; approach to the Bodhi seat, L. M. 384	Ditto.
1644	Ditto ...	Kasyapafire temple, L. M. 464	Ditto.
1645	Ditto ...	Visit of the rishi Asita L M. 101	Ditto.
1646	Ditto ...	Conquest of the black snake at Rajagriha, L. M. 30 ...	Ditto.
1647	Ditto ...	Ascetic Buddha and approach to the Bodhi seat, L. M. 87 ...	Ditto.
1648	Ditto ...	The descent from the Trayastrinshas heaven	Ditto.
1649	Ditto ...	Mara's demon army, L. M. 538	Ditto.

APPENDIX F—*concluded.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
		PUNJAB—*concluded.*	
1650	Lahore Museum ..	Chandaka and Kanthaka, L. M. 116	6½″ × 8½″
1651	Ditto ...	The white dog barking at the Buddha	Ditto.
1652	Ditto ...	The ascetic Gautama, L. M. 2099	Ditto.
1653	Ditto ...	Hariti, L. M. 2100	Ditto
1654	Ditto ...	Miracle of Saravasti, L. M. 1135	Ditto
1655	Ditto ...	The offering of the four bowls, L. M. Sikri Stupa 13 ...	Ditto.
1656	Ditto ...	The offering of the monkey, L. M. Sikri Stupa, 12 ...	Ditto
1657	Ditto ...	Ploughing scene, L. M. Sikri Stupa, 10	Ditto.
1658	Ditto ...	Bodhisattva in the Tushita Heaven, L. M. Sikri Stupa, 8 ...	to.
1659	Ditto ...	Visit of Indra, L. M. Sikri Stupa, 3	Ditto.
1660	Ditto ..	Dipankara Jataka, L. M. Sikri Stupa, 2	Ditto.
1661	Ditto ..	Chad-danta Jataka, L. M. 1156	Ditto.
1662	Hassanabdal, Attock District	Zinda Pir Ziarat	Di to.
1663	Ditto ditto ...	Punja Sahib from N. E.	Ditto.
1664	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto S. W.	Ditto.
1665	Shah Muhammad Wali, Attock District	Kalar-da-Sassi brick temple from W. S.	Ditto.
1666	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto S	Ditto.
1667	Usman Khata, Rawalpindi District.	Balar Tope from W. S. W.	Ditto.
1668	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto S. W.	Ditto.
1669	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto S. E.	Ditto
1670	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto N. N. E.	Ditto.
1671	Manikyala, ditto ...	Tope from E.	Ditto
1672	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto S. E	Ditto
1673	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto N. E	Ditto.
1674	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto W. by S.	Ditto.
1675	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto W. N. W.	Ditto.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	
1676	Jaisingpura, Muttra District	Chamunda mound from S.	Ditto.
1677	Ditto ditto ...	General view of Chamunda mound from S. S. W.	Ditto.
1678	Ditto ditto ...	Fragments of sculptures from Chamunda mound ..	Ditto.
1679	Muttra District ..	General view of Ahalyaganj mound from W.	Ditto.
1680	Ral, Muttra District t.	Ditto Barsen mound from S. W.	Ditto.
1681	Muttra City do ...	Ditto Katra mound from N. E.	Ditto.
1682	Ditto ...	Detail of Katra mound from S. W.	Ditto.
1683	Jhenga Nagla District ...	General view of Mansa Devi mound from S W. ...	Ditto.
1684	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto E. E. S. ...	Ditto.
1685	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Sonot mound from W.	Ditto.
1686	Goraedhana, Aligarh District	Ditto of mound from S. W.	Ditto.
1687	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto S.	Ditto
1688	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Moro mound from S. E.	Ditto.
1689	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Deo ditto S. E.	Ditto.
1690	Karwabuzurg, Etawah District.	Ditto Dobhania mound from S. E.	Ditto.
1691	Chakarnagar Khera District	View of mound from N. E.	Ditto.
1692	Ditto ditto ...	Temple of Mahadeva from W.	Ditto.

APPENDIX G.

List of Drawings prepared in 1913-14.

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale.
323	Kasia, Distt. Gorakhpur.	Proposed restoration of Temple. Site Plan	1/300
		Ground plan, elevation and section	1/50
		Details	1/20
324	Sarnath near Benares.	Site plan and section of Asoka column	1/40
325	,,	Plan, elevation and section for proposed protection of Asoka column.	1/40
326	Dwarahat, Distt. Almora.	Ground plan of Gujar Deo Temple	1/60
327	Jagesvar ditto	Sketch plan of Jageswar Temple enclosure.	
328	Champavat ditto.	Sketch plan of Temple enclosure.	
329	,, ,,	Ground plan of Temple of Baleswar	1/40
330	,, ,,	Ground plan of Rataneswar and Champavati Devi Temples ..	1/40
331	Masrur, Kangra Distt.	Ground plan of Brahmanical rock-cut Temples	1/80
332	,, ,,	Roof plan of the rock-cut temple	1/80
333	Kasia, Distt. Gorakhpur.	Detail of window screen for proposed restoration of the temple	1/4

Beside these eight drawings were prepared for the Director-General of Archaeology in India under his direct supervision and drawings Nos. 167, 318 and 323 to 325 completed in ink.

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS DURING THE YEAR 1913-14.

1.—*Lucknow Museum.*

1. Bell metal image (10″ × 6″) of Suparsvanatha, a Jaina Tirthankara, sitting cross-legged in meditation in a miniature temple with several Jina figures shown all round.

2. A cannon (8′ 4″ × 3′ 6″) of the time of Nawabs of Oudh excavated in 1913 in the compound of the District Judge's Court, Lucknow.

3. Fragmentary copper celt (2″ × 2¾″) from Bithur, District Cawnpore.

4. A pair of anklets (*kara*) weight 1½ pounds, inner diameter 3½″ of twisted rope pattern and mixed metal banded and joined.

5. Five plates or dishes (*rakabi*) made of a thin sheet of bell metal (*phul*) badly smashed and having broken rims of about one inch height. Weight 1¼ pounds, diameter 5¼″.

6. Fragment of a teapoy having only one leg. The top is bulged out by hammering into three hollows which serve as receptacles for articles of worship.

7. One lot of thin damaged pieces of trays, etc.

8. Copper celt (7″ × 5¼″) in two pieces, from Bithur, Cawnpore District.

9. Brass image (11″ × 7″) of Rishabhanatha, a Jaina Tirthankara, with a votive inscription in Devanagari script dated Samvat 1216 (A.D. 1159).

10. Plaster cast of Kanishka's image from the original in Muttra Museum.

11. Brass image (4″ × 3″) of Tsong-k'a-pa, the founder of the Ge-lug-pa sect or 'Yellow Lamaism.'

12. Brass image (5″ × 3″) of Vajradhara (Tibetan Dorje'ch'an) also called Guhyapati (Tibetan Sanbahi' dag-po) a metamorphosis of Indra and a reflex from Sakyamuni.

13. Brass image (1¾″ × 1½″) of Amitayu or the Buddha of the boundless life.

14. Brass bull (8¾″ × 7″).

15. Old iron sword (3′ ½″ × 6¼″).

16. Two muzzles of camel guns, measuring 5′ 2″ × 3½″ and 2′ 9½″ × 4″ respectively, found in Mauza Bhondi, Tahsil Mohanlalganj, District Lucknow.

17. Brass image of Manjusri (1′ 11″ × 1′ 1½″) holding the book of wisdom, bow and arrow and wielding the sword of knowledge.

Nos. 4-7 were found in Neora Estate, village Singha, District Basti.

18. Brass image of Parsvanatha (of Digambara or nude sect) with a Hindi inscription dated in Samvat 1652 (A.D. 1595).

19. Bust (3′ 5″ × 10″) of a colossal image in red sandstone probably representing a Yaksha who wears a heavy earring, necklace and torque. The armlets consist of a flat hand furnished with several pointed plates. Post Asoka period.

20. Railing pillar (2′ 8″ × 8″ section 3½″) in red sandstone with a standing female figure playing on the Indian lyre probably representing a daughter of Mara. Early Kushana period.

21. Bust (1′ ½″ × 10½″) of a male figure in red sandstone with long plaited hair hanging on both shoulders and wearing a necklace of large beads. Kushana period.

22. Slab of sandstone (1′ ½″ × 10½″) bearing in relief an image of a female deity possibly Lakshmi, seated on the haunches, holding lotus stalk in the left hand and having right hand raised to the shoulder. To her right sits a corpulent male and a female towards the left. Gupta period.

23. Fragment (1′ 3½″ × 3′ 5″) forming the upper right portion of a halo in buff-coloured sandstone with the figures of celestials holding festoons and Gandharvas playing on different musical instruments. Brahma is shown seated in a niche in the centre. Mediæval period.

24. A slab (2′ 2½″ × 1′ 10″) with a mutilated figure of a divine pair seated in an easy posture. The head, excepting the halo of each figure, is missing; so also the forearm. A row of six horsemen is shown between the legs of the principal figures.

25. A slab (1′ 8″ × 1′ 3″) with a mutilated figure of a Buddha seated cross-legged in meditation. Gupta period.

26. A stone slab (2′ 3″ × 1′ 7½″) with the figures of Siva, Parvati and Ganesa. Broken at the right upper corner. Mediæval period.

27. A slab (2′ 3″ × 1′ 7½″) of red sandstone with an image of Parsvanatha seated under the canopy of seven hoods of a snake with an attendant standing on each flank and the figurine of Yaksha Dharanendra on the left side. The latter are also shown in front of the pedestal between two lion figures.

28. Image 1′ 9¼″ × 1′ 4″) is sandstone representing Gajalakshmi seated in *vilasamudra*. Mediæval period.

29. A nude figure (3′ 10½″ × 1′ ½″) of Neminatha, a Jaina Tirthankara, standing with his cognizance of a conch symbol shown on the pedestal. Mediæval period.

Nos. 19 to 31 were purchased through Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna of Muttra.

30. A nude figure (4′ 4″ × 1′ 10″) of a standing Jina resembling the above mentioned image but without any cognizance.

31. A sandstone image (2′ 8″ × 1′ 3½″) of a seated female with a much worn short inscription written on the base in Devanagari characters of about the thirteenth century. Broken in two pieces.

2. *Mathura Museum.*

1. Seated Buddha image. M.M. No. 361. Height 1′ 8″ from Bairagpura, Muttra.
2. Detached head. M.M. No. 362, from Bairagpura, Muttra.
3. „ „ „ „ 363, „ „ „
4. „ „ „ „ 364, „ „ „
5. „ „ „ „ 365, „ „ „
6. Doorjamb, M.M. No. 366. Height 3′ 4″ from Jaisinghpura Tilla, Muttra District.
7. Inscribed lintel with elaborate workmanship, M.M.No. 367. Height 8′ 5″. Pre-Kushana period, from a well in cantonment.
8. Inscribed pillar, M.M.No. 368. Height 14′. Broken in two pieces. Inscriptions in Persian, and Nagari. From Kosi, Disrict Muttra.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLICATIONS.

BY H. HARGREAVES.

1. Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1912-13.

2. The Ancient Geography of Gandhara, a translation of *Notes sur la geographe ancienne du Gandhara*, by A. Foucher, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

3. The Buddha Story in Stone. An interpretation of 34 bas-relief reliefs in the Lahore Museum, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

BY Y. R. GUPTE, B A.

1. Vadner Plates of Buddharaja, (Kalachuri), Samvat 360, *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XII, pages 30 to 36.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I—Countries outside India.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
1	Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen ...	1
2	Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks ...	1
3	Birmingham University Library ...	1
4	Bendall Library, Cambridge	1
5	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge...	1
6	National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	1
7	Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
9	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1
10	Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh	1
11	Royal Society, Edinburgh	1
12	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh ...	1
13	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.	1
14	Glasgow University Library, Glasgow ...	1
15	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C.	1
16	Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.	1
17	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.	5
18	His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.	
19	India Office Library, London, S. W. ..	
20	Imperial Institute, London	1
21	Library of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, London, W. C.	1
22	The London Library, St. James Square, London, S. W.	1
23	London University Library, South Kensington, London, S. W.	1
	Carried over ...	25

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I—Countries outside India—*contd.*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	
	(*a*) *Institutions*—contd.	
	Brought forward ...	25
24	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	1
25	Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1
26	Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.	1
27	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albermarle St., London, W.	1
28	Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.	1
29	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.	1
30	Royal Society Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1
31	Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1
32	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.	1
33	Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.	1
34	Bodleian Library, Oxford	1
35	Indian Institute, Oxford	1
36*	Beveridge, H., Esq., I. C. S, (Retd.), Pitfold, Shottermill, Halsemere, Surrey.	1
37	Birdwood, Sir George M., K.C.I.E., c/o India Office, London.	1
38*	Blagden, C. O., Esq., Redcourt, Champion Hill, London, S. E.	1
39*	Burgess, Dr. James, C.I.E , Ph.D., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
40*	Cousens, Mr. H., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Agents and Bankers, 54, Parliament Street, London, W.	1
41*	Curzon, Lord, 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.	1
42*	Fleet, J. F., Dr., C.I.E., Ph. D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.	1
43*	Grierson, Sir George, K.C.I. E.,C.I.E.,Ph. D., Rathfarnham, Camberley, Surrey.	1
44*	Hewett, Sir John Presscott, G.C.S.I , K C.S.I., C.I.E., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, London.	1
	Carried over ...	46

NOTE.—The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the Indian Antiquary or to reports of a purely epigraphical character.

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India—*contd.*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	46
	(*b*) *Private Individuals.*	
45*	Hœrnlé, Dr. A.F.R., C.I.E, 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.	1
46*	Macdonell, Right Hon'ble Lord Antony, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W (to be supplied with Northern Circle reports only.)	1
47*	Macdonell, Professor A.A., M.A., F. B. A. Ph.D., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford.	1
48*	Pargiter, F. E., Esq., I.C.S, (Retd.), 12, Charlbury Road, Oxford.	1
49*	Rapson, Professor E. J, Professor of Sanskrit, 8, Mortimer Road, Cambridge.	1
50*	Rhys Davids, Professor T. W., Pali Text Society, Harbor's Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.	1
51*	Sewell, R. Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Rœhampton, Surrey.	1
52*	Smith, V. A, Esq., I.C.S, 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.	1
53*	Temple, Sir Richard, Bart, C.I E., The Nash, Worcester.	1
54*	Thomas, F. W., Esq, India Office Library Whitehall, London, S. W.	1
55*	Waddell, Colonel L. A. C. B., C.I.E The Deodars, Park Drive, Hampstead, London, N. W.	1
56	The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Working.	1
57	The Athenæum, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.	1
58	The Daily News, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.	1
59	The Daily Telegraph, 135, Fleet Street, London, E. C.	1
60	The Morning Post, 346, Strand, London, W.C.	1
61	The Saturday Review, 10, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C.	1
62	The Spectator, Wellington Street, London, W. C.	1
63	The Standard, 102, She Lane, London, E.C.	1
64	The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.	1
	FRANCE.	
	(*a*) *Institutions*	
65	Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris ...	1
66	Bibliotheque J. Doucet, 19, Rue Spontine in Paris.	1
	Carrried over ...	68

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I—Countries outside India—*concld.*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*	
	Brought forward ...	68
	Newspapers and Periodicals.	
67	Directeur General de l'Union Colonia'e Francaise, 44, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris.	1
68	The Ecole speciale des Langues Orientales, Vivants, Paris.	1
69	Institute de France, Paris	1
70	Institute Ethnographique International de Paris, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1
71	Musee Guimet, 7, Place d'lena, Paris ...	1
72	Revnue Archeologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1
73	Societe Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris ...	1
74	University of Lyons	1
	(*b*) *Private Individuals.*	
75*	Barth, Monsieur M.A., Membre de l' Institut, 10 Rue Garanciere (Paris VIe).	1
76*	Finot, Monsieur L. 11, Rue Poussin, Paris (XVIe).	1
77*	Foucher, Monsieur A, 16, Rue de Stael, Paris (XVe).	1
78*	Sylvain Levi Professeur au College de France, Rue Guy-de-la-Brasse 9, Paris.	1
79*	Senart, Mons. Em., 18, Rue Francois Ier, Paris.	1
	GERMANY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions*	
80	Königliches Museumfür Volkerkunde, Berlin	1
81	Konigliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.	1
82	Royal Library, Berlin	1
83	Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Gottingen Germany.	1
84	Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gosellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.	1
85	Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria ...	1
	(*b*) *Private Individuals.*	
86*	Francke, Dr. A. H. Ph. D., Niesky, Ober-Lansitz, Germany.	1
87*	Grunwedel, Professor Albert, Curator, Ethnological Museum, Berlin.	1
88*	Hultzsch, Dr. E. Ph. D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Sir, Halle (Saale) Germany.	1
89*	Luders, Professor H., Ph. D. Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Berlin, Sybalstrasze 20, Charlottenburg, Berlin.	1
90*	Scherman, Dr. Lucian, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographic, Bavaria, Herzog—14·8, Munich.	1
	Carried over ...	92

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India.—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	92
	AUSTRIA.	
91	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
92	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna ...	1
	ITALY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
93	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.	1
94	Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy ...	1
95	American School of Classical Studies at Rome.	1
96	Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1
97	British School at Rome, Palazza Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
98	Suali, Professor Dr. L., University, Pavia ...	1
	SWITZERLAND.	
99*	Berchem, Professor Dr. M. Van., Professor of Arabic, Geneva University, Switzerland, Geneva.	1
100	Rivett-Carnac, J. H., Esq., C. I. E., Schloss, Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
	HOLLAND.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
101	Koninklijk Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.	1
102*	Koninklijk Instituut vau Nederlandsch Indie, The Hague, Holland.	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
103*	Kern, Professor H., Utrecht, Holland ...	1
	RUSSIA.	
	(*a*) *Institution.*	
104	Imperial Academy of Sciences (fo the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
105*	D'Oldenburg, Professor H., C. Sergius, L. L. D., Permanent Secretary and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.	1
	DENMARK.	
106	National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark .	1
107	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1
	Carried over ...	109

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	109
	BELGIUM.	
	(*a*) *Institution*	
108	Academie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
109	Poussin, Professor M., de la Vallée, Ghen ...	1
	SWEDEN.	
110	University Library, Upsala, Sweden ...	1
	NORWAY.	
111	Uuiversity Library, Christiana, Norway ...	1
112*	Sten Konow, Professor, Ph. D., Villa Vaikuntha Bestum, Christiana, Norway.	1
	GREECE.	
113	British School at Athens, Greece ...	1
114	La Société Archeologique d'Athénes, Athens, Greece.	1
	JAPAN.	
115	President, Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio...	1
116*	Takakusu, Dr. J., Professor of Sanskrit, College of Letters, Imperial University, Tokio.	1
	CHINA.	
117	North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Sooiety, Shanghai.	1
	PERSIAN GULF.	
118*	Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel T. W., Political Agent, Kerman.	1
	AMERICA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
119	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.	1
120	American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn, U. S. A.	1
121	The Secretary, American Philosophical Society, 104, South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A.	1
122	Free Library of Philadelphia, U. S. A. ...	1
123	Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.	1
124	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
125*	Dr. C. R. Lanman, Harvard Uuiversity, Cambridge, Massachusets, U. S. A.	1
	Carried over ...	127

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India—*concld.*	
	Brought forward ...	127
	SIAM.	
126	Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok ...	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
127*	Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anuradhapura.	1
123*	Bell, H. C. P., Esq., Late Archl. Commissioner, Candy, Ceylon.	1
128	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.	1
130	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand ...	1
131	Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia ...	1
132	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
133	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
134	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.	1
135	Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.	1
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
136*	Director of Archæology in Java, Batavia, Netherlands, India.	1
137	Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.	1
138	Le Directeur de l'Institut Francais d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.	1
139	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.	1
140	His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul General for France, Calcutta.	1
141*	Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.	1
142	Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.	1
	Total ..	144

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta	1
2	Indian Museum, Calcutta	1
3	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.	1
4	Department of Education Library, Delhi ...	1
5	Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla	1
6	Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.	1
7	Department of Education	1
8	Department of Revenue and Agriculture ...	1
9	Director-General of Archæology in India ...	1
10	Government Epigraphist for India ...	1
11	Horovitz, Dr. J., Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.	1
12	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	1
13*	Luard, Major C. E., on special duty under the Foreign Department.	1
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
14	The Government College, Kumbakonam ...	1
15	Christian College Library, Madras ...	1
16	Government Central Museum, Madras ...	1
17	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	1
18	Presidency College, Madras	1
19	Public Library, Madras	1
20	School of Art, Madras	1
21†	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George ...	1
22	University „ Madras	1
	Carried over ..	22

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.
† To be supplied with two copies of Director- General's Annual Report.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*concld.*	
	Brought forward ...	22
	MADRAS—*concld.*	
	(*a*) *Institutions*—concld.	
23	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore ...	1
24	Noble College, Masulipatam	1
25	The Sanskrit College, Mylapore ...	1
26	The Government College, Rajahmundry ...	1
27	The Teacher's College, Saidapet, Chingleput district.	1
28	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly ...	1
29	S. P. G. College, „	1
30	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum ..	1
31	The Sanskrit College, Tiravadi ...	1
32	Maharajahs College, Vizianagram ...	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
33	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.	1
34	Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.	1
	BOMBAY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
35	Gujrat College, Ahmedabad	1
36	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	1
37	Elphinstone College, Bombay	1
38	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay ...	1
39	St. Xavier's College, Bombay	1
40†	Secretariat Library, Bombay	1
41	School of Art, Bombay	1
42	University Library, Bombay	1
43	Wilson College, Bombay	1
	Carried over ..	43

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	43
	BOMBAY—*concld.*	
	(*a*) *Institutions*—concld.	
44	The College of Science, Poona	1
45	Deccan College, Poona	1
46	Fergusson College, Poona	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
47	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
48	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Poona.	1
	(*c*) *Private Individuals.*	
49*	Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K. C. I. E., Poona ..	1
50*	Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Anthropological Society of Bombay, Bombas.	1
	BENGAL.	
	(*a Institutions*	
51	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura ...	1
52	Barisal Public Library, Barisal ...	1
53	Bardwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan ...	1
54	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta,	1
55	Bangabasi College, Calcutta	1
56	Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ...	1
57	Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Sabha, Calcutta...	1
58	Bethune College, Calcutta	1
59	Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta ...	1
60	Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta.	1
61	Chaitanya Library, 4/1, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1
62	Church Mission Society, Calcutta ...	1
63	Economic Museum, Calcutta	1
64	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.	1
	Carried over ...	64

* To be supplied with two copies Director-General's Annual Report.
† Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	64
	BENGAL—*contd.*	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
65	Goethals' Indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.	1
66	Government School of Art, Calcutta ...	1
67	Library of the United Service Club, Calcutta	1
68	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipore, Calcutta ...	1
69	Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta	1
70	Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta ...	1
71	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
72	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
73	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta ...	1
74†	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	1
75	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	1
76	Hooghly College, Chinsura ...	1
77	Chittagong College	1
78	Beer Chandra Public Library at Comilla ...	1
79	Dacca College	1
80	Northbrook Hall	1
81	Provincial Library, Dacca	1
82	Krishnagar College, Krishnagar ...	1
83	Daulatpur Hindu Academy, Khulna ...	1
84	Midnapore College, Midnapore	1
85	Narail Victoria College, Narail ...	1
86	Rajshahi College, Rajshahi	1
87	"Rajshahi Archæological Society," Rajshahi	1
88	Serampore College, Serampore... ...	1
89	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1
	Carried over ...	89

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ..	89
	BENGAL—*concld*	
	(*b*). *Official.*	
90	Board of Examiners, Calcutta	1
91	Superintendent Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	1
	(*c*). *Private individuals.*	
92*	Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, 26-Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.	1
93*	Thiban Dr. G., C. I. E., D. Sc., Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	1
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.	
	(*a*). *Institutions.*	
94	Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	1
95†	Bihar and Orissa Secretariat Library	1
96	Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore ...	1
97	Patna College, Bankipore, Bankipore ..	1
98	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	1
99	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh ...	1
100	Jaggannath College, Dacca	1
101	The Commissioner of the Patna Division, Patna.	1
102	Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipore.	1
103	Agra College, Agra	1
104	Palace Library of the Most Revd. the Archbishop at Agra.	1
105	St. John's College, Agra	1
106	Lyall Library, Aligarh	1
107	M. A. O. College Library, Aligarh ...	1
108	Christian College, Allahbad	1
109	Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	1
110	Panini Office, Allahabad	1
	Carried over ...	110

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.
† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Report.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	110
	UNITED PROVINCES.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
111	Public Library, Allahabad	1
112†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.	1
113	University Library, Allahabad ...	1
114	Carmichael Library, Benares	1
115	Central Hindu College, Benares ...	1
116	Queen's College, Benares	1
117	Sanskrit College, Benares	1
118	Christ's Church College, Cawnpore ...	1
119	Canning College, Lucknow	1
120	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1
121	Public Library, Lucknow	1
122	Lyall Library, Meerut	1
123	Archæological Museum, Muttra	1
124	Thomason College, Roorkee	1
125½	Fyzabad Museum	1
	(*b*) *Official.*	
126	District Engineer, Agra	1
127	Executive Engineer, Agra	6
128	Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.	1
	(*c*) *Private Individuals.*	
129*	Venis, Dr. A., C.I. E., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.	1
130*	Burn, Hon'ble Mr. R., Chief Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.	1
131	Vost, Lt. Col W., I. M. S.	1
	Carried over ..	136

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	136
	PUNJAB.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
132	Khalsa College, Amritsar	1
133	Aitchison College, Lahore	1
134	Central Training College, Lahore ...	1
135	Dyal Singh College, Lahore	1
136	Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore ...	1
137	Forman Christian College, Lahore ...	1
138	Government College Library, Lahore ..	1
139	Islamia College, Lahore	1
140	Museum Library, Lahore	1
141	Punjab Historical Society, Lahore ...	1
142	Punjab Public Library, Lahore	1
143†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1
144	University Library, Lahore	1
145	The Secretery, Legislative Council, Punjab Lahore.	1
146	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1
	DELHI.	
147†	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	1
148	Museum, Delhi	1
149	Public Library, Delhi	1
150	St. Stephen's College, Delhi ...	1
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	
151	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar	1
152†	Secretariat Library, Peshawar	1
153	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.	1
	Carried over ...	158

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.
† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Report.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	158
	BURMA.	
154	Victoria Memorial Library, Bassein ...	1
155	Myanma Awba Club, Kyaiklat, Pyapon District.	1
156	Mandala Public Library, Mandalay ...	1
157	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	1
158	Buddhist Library, Nathinggyaung, Bassein District.	1
159	Buddhist Propaganda Society, Pegu ...	1
160	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Pegu ...	1
161	Baptist College, Rangoon	1
162	Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1
163	Burma Research Society, Rangoon ...	1
164	Cedi Yengana Association Library, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1
165	Phayre Museum, Rangoon	1
166	Rangoon College, Rangoon	1
167	Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon ...	1
168†	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1
169	Soolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon ...	1
170	Teachers' Institute Rangoon ...	1
171	Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1
172	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangoon	1
	ASSAM.	
173	Cotton Library, Dhubri	1
174	Cotton College, Gauhati	1
175	Curzon Hall Library, Gauhati ...	1
176	Government Library, Shillong ...	1
177†	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
178	Victoria Jubilee Library, Tezpur ...	1
	Carried over ..	183

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	183
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
	(*a*) *Institutions*—concld.	
179	Public Library of Amraoti Town ...	1
180	High School Committee, Balaghat ...	1
181	Government College, Jubbulpore ...	1
182	Training College, Jubbulpore	1
183	Jagannath High School, Mandla ...	1
184	Hislop College, Nagpur	1
185	Morris College, Nagpur	1
186	Museum Library, Nagpur	1
187†	Secretariat Library, Nagpur	1
188	Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur	1
189	Public Library, Sagor	1
190	Victoria Library, Seoni	1
	(*b*) *Private Individual.*	
191	Pandit Hira Lal, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur.	
	COORG.	
192	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library Bangalore.	1
	NATIVE STATES.	
	MYSORE.	
193	Archæological Superintendent, Mysore	1
194	Central College, Bangalore	1
195	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ...	1
196	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ...	1
197	Maharaja's College, Mysore	1
198*	Narasimhachari, Mr. R. M. A., Officer in-charge of Archæological Researches, Mysore	1
	Carried ove ...	203

* Honorary correspondent of the Archæological Department.
† To be supplied with two copies of Director-General's Annual Report.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*contd.*	
	Brought forward ...	203
	HYDERABAD.	
199	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1
200	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1
	CENTRAL INDIA.	
201	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar	1
202	Library of the Agent to the Governer-General, Indore.	1
203	Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	1
204	Rajkumar College, Indore	1
	RAJPUTANA.	
205	College Library, Ajmer	1
206	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.	1
207	Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.	1
208	Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K. C. S. I., Jaipur...	1
	BARODA.	
209	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
210	His Highness the Gaekwar, „ ..	1
211	Baroda Museum „ ...	1
	KATHIAWAR.	
212	Sir Bhagwatsingji Library, Gondal (Kathiawar).	1
213	Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot ...	1
	TRAVANCORE.	
214	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore ..	1
215	Travancore Durbar	1
	(To be supplied with Archæological publications of the Government of India.)	
	GWALIOR.	
216	Gwalior Durbar	1
	CHAMBA.	
217	Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.... ..	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
218	The Hindustan Review, Allahabad ...	1
219	The Leader, Allahabad	1
	Carried over ...	224

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II—India—*concld.*	
	Brought forward ..	224
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*concld.*	
220	The Pioneer, Allahabad	1
221	The Advocate of India, Bombay ..	1
222	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
223	East and West, Bombay	1
224	Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay ...	1
225	The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta ..	1
226	The Bengalee, Calcutta	1
227	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
228	The Comrade, Calcutta	1
229	The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta ...	1
230	The Indian Daily News, Calcutta ...	1
231	The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta ...	1
232	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore ...	1
233	The Tribune, Lahore ...	1
234	The Advocate, Lucknow	1
235	The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow ..	1
236	The Hindu, Madras	1
237	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
238	The Madras Times, Mount Road, Madras ..	1
239	The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon ..	1
240	The Director-General of Archæology for distribution to contributors and local Governments. (To be supplied with his Annual Report only.)	50
	Total India ...	294
	Total countries outside India ...	144
	GRAND TOTAL ...	438

Digitized with financial assistance from
NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach
on 24 February, 2020

List of honorary correspondents of the Archæological Department.

1. Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anuradhapura.
2. Monsieur M. A. Barth, Membre de I' Institut, 10, Rue Garanciers (paris Vie France.)
3. H. E. P. Bell, Esq., late Archæological Commissioner, Candy, Ceylon.
4. H. Beveridge, Esq., I.C.S., (Retd.), Pitfold, Shottermill, Surrey.
5. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., Poona.
6. C. O. Blagden, Esq., Redcourt, Champion Hill, London, S.E.
7. Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E, L.L.D., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.
8. Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, Chief Secretary, United Provinces.
9. Mr. H. Cousens, c/o, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, London.
10. Lord Curzon, 1, Carlton House Terrace,London, S.W.
11. Director of Archæology in Java, Batavia, Netherlands, India.
12. Directeur, Ecole Francaise dExtreme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.
13. Monsieur L. Finot, 11, Rue Poussin, Paris (XVI), France.
14. Dr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., Ph. D., 8, Leop old Road, Ealing, W., London.
15. Monsieur A. Foucher, 16, Rue de Stael, Paris (XV), France.
16. Dr. A. H. Francke, Ph. D, Niesky Ober-Lausitz, Germany.
17. Sir George Grierson, K.C.I.E., Ph. D., Bathfornham, Camberley, Surrey.
18. Professor Albert Grunwedel, Curator, Ethnological Museum, Berlin.
19. Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig, Consulate, Kerman.
20. Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, C.I.E., Ph. D., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.
21. Professor E. Hultzsch, Halle Saale, Germany.
22. Professor H. Kern, Utrecht, Holland.
23. Professor Sten Konow, Ph. D., Villa Vaikuntha, Bestum, Christiana, Norway.
24. Pundit Hira Lal, Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Census Operations, Central Provinces, Jubbulpore.
25. Dr. C. R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusets, U.S.
26. Professor Sylvain Levi. Professor of Sanskrit at the College de France, Rue-Guy-de-la Brasse—Paris, France.
27. Major C. E. Luard, on special duty under the Foreign Department of the Government of India.
28. Professor H. Luders, Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Berlin, Sybelstrasse, 20, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.
29. Professor A. A. Macdonnell, M.A., F.B.A., Ph. D., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford.
30. Shams-ul-ulama Jevanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Anthropological Society, Bombay.
31. Mr. R. Narasimhachari, M.A., Officer-in-charge of Archæologicol Researches, Mysore.
32. F. E. Pargiter, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), 12, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
33. Professor E. J. Rapson, Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge.
34. Professor T. W. Rhys-Davids, British Museum, London.
35. Mahamahopadhya Pandit Haraparsad Sastri, 26, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.
36. Monsieur E. Senart, Member de l'Institut, Rue Francois I 18, Paris, France.
37. R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton, Surrey.
38. Professor H. C. Sergius d'Oldenburg, Professor of Sanskrit, The University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
39. Vincent A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.
40. Dr. J. Takakusu, Professor of Sanskrit, College of Letters, Imperial University, Tokio.
41. Sir Richard Temple, Bart, C.I.E., The Nash, Worcester.
42. Dr. G. Thibaut, C.I.E., D. Sc., Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
43. F. W. Thomas, Esq., India Office Library, London.
44. Professor Dr. M. Van Berchem, Professor of Arabic, Geneva University, Geneva, Switzerland.
45. D. A. Venis, C.I.E., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
46. Colonel L. A. Waddell, C.B., C.I.E., The Kite's Nest, Hastings.